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Calgary Stock Yards Dispute

Vigorous action of the United Livestock Growers enables them to continue operations while investigation proceeds

THE offer of the Calgary Livestock Exchange to lift the suspension order issued against the United Livestock Growers Limited, and the refusal of the Co-operative to consider any course of action but a fight to a finish was the most important development in the Calgary livestock dispute up to the end of last week. The Co-operative was granted a temporary special license by federal order-in-council to take effect from May 7. The license is for 30 days or until such time as the investigation can be completed.

Under such license the company is subject to the regulations of the government but is in no way under the control of the Calgary Livestock Exchange.

Business is consequently now going on as usual.

War was declared on the Alberta Livestock Pool on April 26, when the Calgary Livestock Exchange definitely suspended the license of the United Livestock Growers Limited, without offering any reason or preferring any charge whatsoever against the pool.

Wanted to See Co-operative's Books

This arbitrary action followed the refusal of the officials of the pool to permit the representatives of three of the strongest rivals of the Co-operative Company (Mr. Parslow, of the firm of Parslow & Denoon; Mr. Biggs, of the Mayland Commission Company, and Mr. Ferguson, of Adams, Wood & Weiller), to make an examination of the books and records of the United Livestock Growers Limited.

The by-laws of the Calgary Livestock Exchange covering the matter are as follows:

Art. 6, Sec. 4.—“Should it come to the knowledge of the board of directors in any manner that an offence is alleged to have been committed by any member against the good name or dignity of the exchange, or any violation or evasion of its rules, regulations and by-laws, the board shall cause a preliminary or informal enquiry to be made by a committee of the members of the exchange regarding such allegation and if such committee upon enquiry is of the opinion that there is a reasonable ground for such allegations it shall so report to the board and shall state the violation alleged.”

Art. 34, Sec. 3.—“It shall be the duty of each member of the exchange to permit the board of directors or any official of the exchange or any accountant designated by the board to make an examination of any of the books of accounts and other records, papers and correspondence appertaining to the business of such members whenever said board shall deem such an examination necessary in order to ascertain whether said member has violated any of the rules, regulations and by-laws of the exchange or whenever said board shall deem it expedient to make an investigation as to the financial standing of such member for the protection of other members of the exchange or the general public in dealing with such member.”

How the Dispute Began

On April 16, a committee which had been appointed by the Livestock Exchange Board applied to W. G. Southard, the Calgary manager of the United Livestock Growers for an inspection of the company's books and records. Mr. Southard refused to grant this until he could get in touch with C. Rice-Jones, president of the company. This message was reported to the board, and at the same time the request was made that the committee put its demand in the form of a letter. A definite reply from the United Livestock Growers was demanded on Monday, April 19. As no reply was forthcoming on that date the committee went to the United Livestock Growers office and upon the report of the refusal to allow the books and records to be opened, the board laid formal charges against the company for failure to comply with the by-laws of the exchange. The company was later notified to appear before the

board at a meeting on April 23. At this meeting Mr. Southard presented the following letter from Mr. Rice-Jones:

“Mr. I. V. Parslow,
“President Calgary Livestock Exchange,
“Calgary, Alta.

“The letter under date of the 16th inst., from the Committee of Investigation, signed by yourself, Mr. Biggs and Mr. Ferguson, has been referred to me this morning.

“I understand from the officials of this company connected with the Calgary office that no intimation of any kind has been received from your organization suggesting the nature of any alleged infractions of your bylaws and regulations, nor has any exception been taken to our method of trading in the yards. I cannot believe that the rules and regulations of the exchange ever contemplated such an extraordinary procedure as to permit the appointment of a committee of representatives of competing firms whose system of carrying on business is entirely different from ours, to have free access to our books and records without any intimation to us of the reason for such an investigation or the nature of any complaint made to the exchange which has led to this demand.

“Under the circumstances, I must decline on behalf of this company to accede to the demand made in your letter.

“Yours very truly,
“United Livestock Growers Limited,
“C. Rice-Jones, president.”

Temporary Injunction Granted

The contents of the letter not being satisfactory to the board, the United Livestock Growers was suspended indefinitely, and the government applied to to conduct the investigation. On April 29, the company filed an action against the Calgary Livestock Exchange in the Supreme Court of Alberta in order to obtain a restoration of its trading privileges. An interim injunction was at once granted by the court, upon the request of the plaintiff, restraining these bodies from interfering with the operations of the company. Under this injunction United Livestock Growers was able to resume trading after a two-day suspension. This relief however, did not last long, as the injunction was terminated on Tuesday, May 4, and the suspension again became effective. On that day the Calgary Livestock Exchange went into court and applied for the lifting of the injunction, regardless of the fact that the previous day an investigation had been begun by J. M. McCallum, of the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, who had arrived from Ottawa for that purpose, and the Calgary Livestock Exchange had been invited to furnish particulars of any matters they desired investigated.

Rice-Jones' Statement

C. Rice-Jones, president of United Livestock Growers, issued a statement in which he said: “This action by the exchange exposes even more clearly than did their earlier moves the motive behind their present course of action, the desire to cripple co-operative marketing service. The investigation they had professed to want was under way, not by a committee of our opposition, but, at our request by the Dominion government.

“They could not wait for the outcome but in the hope of interfering with co-operative marketing they obtained for the second time, and on purely legal grounds our suspension from trading privileges.

“This is not the fight of one organization only. It is the fight of the whole co-operative marketing movement for the right to conduct its business free from the undue interference of those who would destroy co-operative marketing if they could. It is a fight on behalf of the whole principle of co-operative marketing.”

Turn over to Page 49

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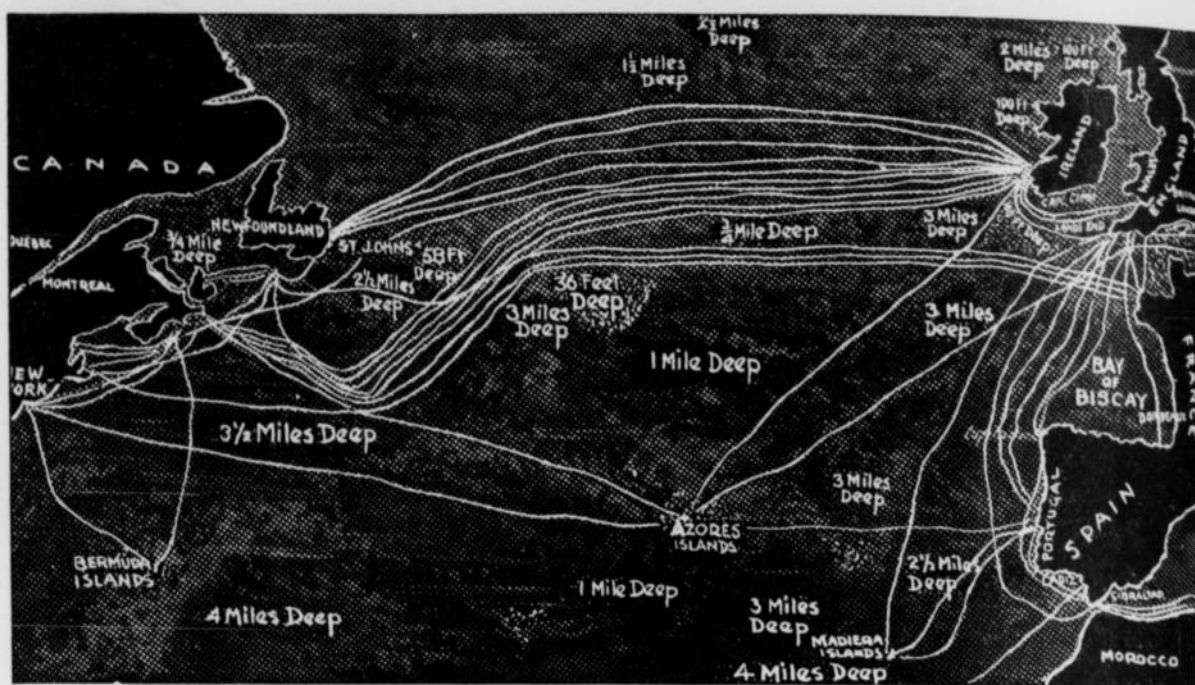


Something You Have Never Seen

-the Bottom of the Ocean

A map of the ocean floor showing depths of 1 1/2 miles, 2 miles, and 3 miles deep, with a coastline on the left and a landmass on the right. The map is a cross-section of the ocean floor, showing the continental shelf and the deep ocean floor. The depths are labeled as 1 1/2 miles deep, 2 miles deep, and 3 miles deep. The coastline is on the left, and a landmass is on the right. The map is a black and white illustration.

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WHY a dog turns round before it lies down?

WHO invented the first safety match?

WHAT is the difference between hard and soft water?

DO we get a pound of ice from
a pound of water?

IF hail is frozen rain, what is snow?

WHERE does lightning go when it reaches the ground?

DO fish sleep under the water?

WHEN bees take honey from a flower, does the flower get another supply?

DO both ends of a worm live when it is cut in two?

DOES iron get heavier when it rusts?

WHY does a cat always fall on its feet?

WHERE did the alphabet come from?

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ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

FOR years there has been talk of the desirability of taking the tariff out of politics. This talk has come principally from those who carry on business under the protection of the tariff and has been inspired by fear lest the advocates of a low tariff, designed chiefly for revenue purposes, might win acceptance for that policy.

The agitation for the reduction of the tariff has been described as a mere ruse of politicians to obtain votes. The truth is, of course, that politicians have commended themselves to the electors by advocating protection quite as often as by agitating for its abolition. But the argument has served to support the demand that the regulation of import duties should be entrusted to a tariff commission. It has been largely ineffective because the object has so clearly been to render less easy and likely the success of the low tariff advocates.

A Method of Taxation

Opposition to the proposal to create a regulatory tariff commission finds real justification in the fact that the tariff embodies a method of taxation as well as a commercial policy. In either aspect it is quite properly a political question. The tariff can be removed from politics only at the cost of the abandonment by parliament of the control of taxation and of its right to determine what shall be the national policy in relation to trade and industry.

The creation of a tariff commission which possessed the power to fix tariff rates much as the Railway Commission fixes railway rates would be a departure from the important constitutional principle that control of finance must be exercised by the elected representatives of the people. Railway rates are prices charged for services rendered. Import duties are taxes levied by the government. The utilization of these taxes to protect industry and trade does not change their essential character. They remain taxes.

It is not within the region of probability that the Canadian parliament will abandon its control of tariff taxation; and while it retains that control the function of a tariff board can be only advisory.

Ministerial Responsibility Remain

Another constitutional principle is involved in the proposal to establish a regulatory tariff commission: that of ministerial responsibility. Proposals to maintain, change or abolish existing

taxes, or to institute new ones, can be made only by the ministry. The government of the day must assume responsibility for all such policies. It must also assume responsibility for the commercial policy of the country.

The latter is, in fact, wrapped up in the former. Free trade means the absence of taxes upon commodities imported or exported. It is true that absolute embargoes may be used to deflect trade and commerce into particular channels; but they have, in practice, been rarely utilized. Protection of home industries has come to be regarded as synonymous with taxation of imports. To place the regulation of these taxes in the hands of a tariff commission would be to weaken seriously the responsibility of the government of the day, as well as to withdraw from parliament, by delegation of its authority, powers which hitherto have been properly conserved as the chief safeguard of the people against autocratic or bureaucratic oppression.

In the appointment recently of what is popularly known as a tariff board or commission the present government has not attempted to set up a regulatory body. It has no intention to divest itself of responsibility for taxation and commercial policy, or to break down the traditional rights of the House of Commons to control all changes in tariff duties. The new board ought strictly to be described as an advisory board on the tariff and taxation. The board is clearly intended to assist the minister of finance by supplying the facts necessary to the intelligent formulation of policies relating to the tariff and taxation. Its work is to get at the facts in any matter submitted to it by the finance minister. If it makes recommendations, in addition, that will lie between the board and the minister. In relation to parliament and the public the minister of finance will clearly have to shoulder the responsibility for the policies proposed.

In truth, the endeavor to place the responsibility for the adoption of particular policies, or for the refusal to adopt them, on the board would be entirely futile. In that case the min-

ister and the government would exhibit themselves as trying to escape from the performance of their ministerial obligations and would earn the condemnation inevitably following upon the evasion. The government will be justified in supporting its policies by reference to the facts, and possibly the arguments, supplied for its use by the new board. But it will be unable to evade the responsibility for the policies themselves, unless it is prepared to ask parliament to delegate the power to initiate and impose taxes to some outside authority. It is difficult to imagine any Canadian ministry making such a suggestion.

A Fact-Finding Commission

The usefulness of the new board, therefore, will depend upon the degree in which it is successful in exposing facts and in the accuracy and impartiality with which it marshals them. The tariff, whether considered as a method of taxation or as an instrument of commercial policy, is and will still be in politics. The questions whether the Dominion of Canada would be more prosperous under a high tariff, a low tariff, or under no tariff at all; whether the system of protection by import duties is ultimately more beneficial than free trade; whether taxes on commodities confer undue privileges on particular industries or constitute an inequitable and burdensome method of taxation; the numerous controversial matters associated with the tariff problem; all these will remain unaffected by the existence of the tariff board. They are matters which can come into the realm of ascertained fact only when all the policies have been tried under conditions enabling their efficacy or the contrary to be established.

The protectionists claim that certain results will follow from the abandonment of protection; the low tariff advocates, or the free traders, claim that certain other results will follow from the reduction or the abolition of protective duties. These beliefs are based on the significance ascribed to existing facts and on forecasts of what changes would be produced by given modifications of tariff policy. They are,

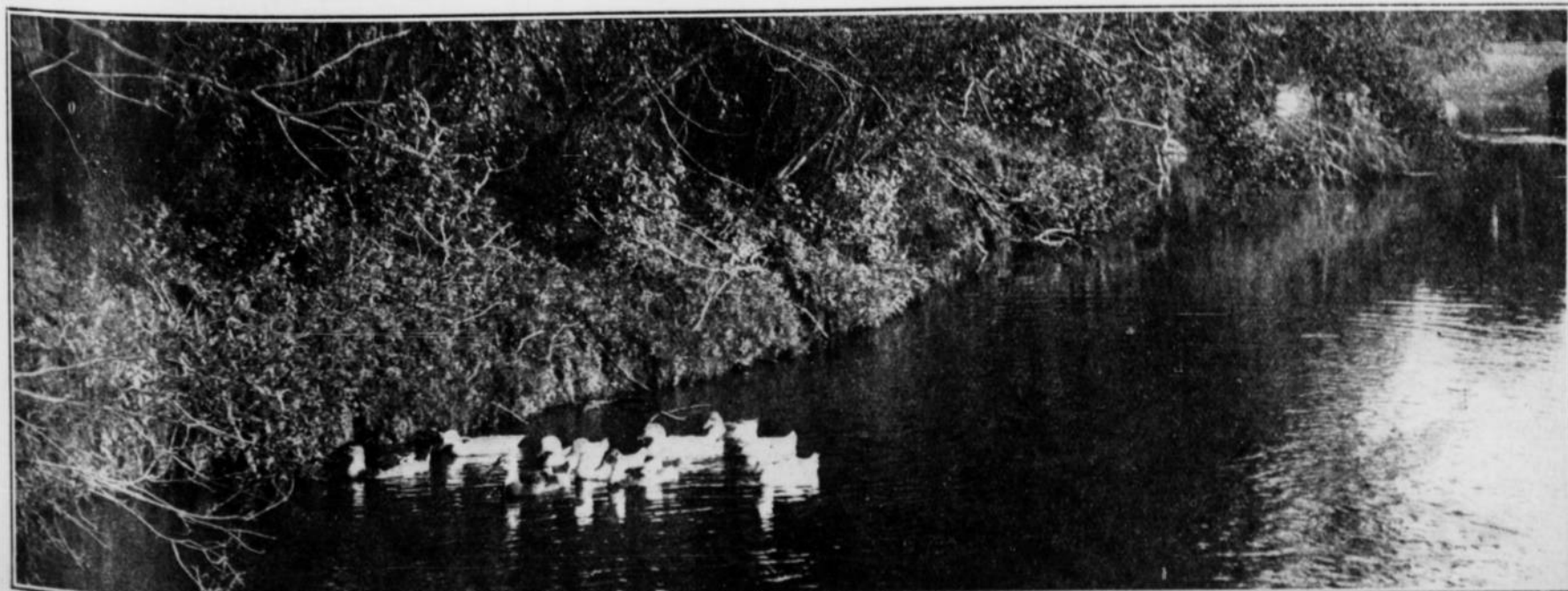
after all, beliefs. Interpretations of the facts may differ; forecasts of the probable results of given policies may seem rational to one mind and irrational to another. The suitability to Canadian conditions of any particular tariff policy must remain a matter of opinion, open to argument and discussion, and the electorate will be, in the future as in the past, the judge of the validity of the various views and beliefs entertained. These things will be affected only incidentally by the work of the tariff board. The function of that body will be to lay bare the conditions which actually exist and to state accurately the facts as they find them.

Must Adopt Scientific Attitude

The public will expect the new tariff board to carry on its work impartially. Any suspicion that facts are distorted or suppressed will be fatal to the respect which will be accorded to its findings when they are given to the public in the form of written reports or through the mouth of the finance minister. It will have to adopt the mental attitude of the scientific investigator or it will quickly be classified either as a convenient screen for evading political responsibilities and decisions, or as a fresh rampart of the citadel of protectionism.

The tariff board has it in its power, provided the finance minister affords it the scope, to throw some real light into the complexities of the tariff problem, and into some of the vexed questions of taxation. The possibility of clearing up disputed points and of adding to the volume of knowledge of how the tariff and other taxes affect the great mass of the people is the only pretext for its creation. If it does not do that, it will be an unnecessary addition to the governmental machinery.

The experiment is worth making and its results will be watched with peculiar interest. But no one need expect that the appointment of the board will make trade and taxation policies any less prominent in the deliberations of parliament or the platforms of parties. On the contrary, the tendency will be to make discussion of the problems involved more serious and real because exposure of the facts will bring home to the electors and their representatives the vital importance of avoiding erroneous conclusions and unnecessary interference with the complex interaction of economic forces.



A paradise for waterfowl

Millet and Sudan Grass

*Pinch hitters among the forage crops
What Guide readers think of them*

MILLET and Sudan grass are two annual forage crops that have won their way to considerable importance in certain parts of the United States. Can we in Western Canada, use these crops to advantage?

At the very outset let it be stated that millet and Sudan grass, particularly the latter, are hot weather crops that love moisture. That rules them out of the northern districts where summer frosts are not unknown. The northern limit for millet and Sudan seems to be about the same as for corn. A Guide subscriber from Bengough, Sask., citing his experience in north-western North Dakota, where conditions are only slightly different from what they are in his present location, tells us:

"From 1918 to 1923, we could not raise enough hay for dairy cows till we tried millet. The first year we sowed 15 acres of Golden millet which did not do so well on account of the drought and heat. It was very short and had to be cut with mowers, which usually makes it dusty in the stack and a lot more work in handling. In 1919 we sowed 25 acres of Siberian millet, which was far above our expectations. We also had 10 acres of Golden millet which we cut that year with binders. We fed it to horses, cows and sheep, and found it to be one of the best feeds for cows equally as good as corn fodder. In 1920 and '21 we raised a great deal of both kinds but found the Golden millet was bad to volunteer. We raised Siberian or hog millet in the shortest and coldest seasons we had, and sold considerable seed which netted us easy money for the labor required. I cannot speak too highly of millet, for if we had not raised it I do not know how we would have saved our stock during the poor years in North Dakota. I am satisfied that millet would do better here because of better soil."

That's in North Dakota—not far from the Canadian boundary, but still in corn country. Now let's move a little farther away from the corn belt and see if this subscriber's optimism has been borne out. A Pincher Creek correspondent, who grew millet in Minnesota, and speaks very highly of it, has to admit that his new location is too high. Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Minn., tells us that in 1915 and again in 1917, June frosts wiped out his Sudan. Oats were cut down too, but they revived. The Sudan was down and out.

Let's continue this comparison with oats, for some Guide farmers favor millet and Sudan and some favor oats as an annual forage crop. Austin Horn, Kedleston, Sask., says: "I have grown common millet for several years with varying success. Up till the last two years I have been quite satisfied with it, and in 1924 and 1925 the weather and not the millet was to blame. In 1924, we had no rain at all till July 24, and in consequence the millet was badly choked with weeds and did not amount to much, though even then I stacked seven loads off six acres. In 1925 conditions were reversed. We had almost too much rain up till the end of June, and the millet had a good start, but as we had no rain from then till after we had finished threshing I only stacked

six loads off six and one-half acres. In a normal year it is safe to reckon on two and one-half loads to the acre. I know one instance of a neighbor stacking 14 loads off four and one-half acres and he had a 9 x 16 rack. In the two years in which I had the unsatisfactory experience given above my millet gave a heavier yield of roughage than my oats."

Another Guide reader at Carnduff, whose unique way of handling the crop is given farther along in this article says millet yields from 50 to 100 per cent. more feed per acre than oat sheaves. From 25 acres he wintered 30 head of cattle, fed 18 head of horses once a day for two months and sold several loads into the bargain. Surely a profitable 25 acres!

If a farmer were to rely on the comparison made between these two crops thus far in this story, he would be led to feel that millet and Sudan may have some advantages, but there is so much risk attendant upon their use that a man had best stick to the old reliable, green oats.

But that doesn't take in the whole situation. Millet and Sudan can be regarded as pinch hitters among the field crops, as pointed out by Prof. Ellis. There is first the case of the farmer whose first sowing of grain has been blown out and the season is too far advanced to make re-seeding practical. What's the answer? Millet. Or if he is far enough south, Sudan. For here are two grasses which should not be sown much before June 1 and

the cereals, and any subsequent growth of wild oats can be removed in the hay before the oats are mature."

Here is the way our Carnduff friend handles millet, a practice which seems to be common in his district: "As a rule we grow the millet on the parcel of land we are fallowing that year, plowing the same as for fallow any time up to the middle of June, working down well with harrows, and packing solidly before sowing. Sow about eight to 10 pounds of millet per acre about one inch deep if there is lots of moisture at that depth. The millet will be ready to cut by the time harvest is over. We all cut it with the binder in sheaves a trifle larger than grain, stook in the same way, and it cures into a beautiful succulent feed for milk cows, or in fact, cattle of all kinds from calves up."

"After the crop is stacked, give the field a good disking either fall or spring, or both, and it is in grand shape for wheat. I have raised my best wheat, and sometimes my largest

yields on fields so prepared. As regards seed, if a couple of acres are left in the centre to ripen, one can easily raise his own seed."

Sounds like a practical way of utilizing millet. And it has the blessing of a Southern Alberta farmer, too, who has to contend with blowing soil in the spring and Russian thistle later in the season.

There is a little point here worth enlarging upon—the threshing of the millet seed. A Saskatchewan farmer writes: "Siberian millet is very easy to thresh and does not require special sieves. The main idea is not to crowd the separator. Millet can be made into silage, but experience goes to show that the product is less valuable than silage made from corn. Stockmen are also anxious to know what kind of aftermath can be expected from these crops. Correspondents tell us that both millet and Sudan produce considerable

aftermath, particularly in favorable seasons, but as these crops have to be sown so late in this northern latitude they do not have long enough time to go to make a second cutting."

No account of the value of these two forage crops would be complete without a note as to their feeding value. We'll let Mr. Horn give his evidence on this point: "One of the chief reasons I grow millet," he says, "is that it makes such excellent feed for milk cows. The milk will increase almost immediately on starting to feed it. The butter which we make now (February) from cows fed entirely on millet, is almost as good in color as what we have made in June, and that without the help of coloring." As a fodder millet has the least value when fed to horses.

Returning to the idea of growing annual grasses on the summerfallow, Prof. Ellis produces some figures to show that it is worth while seeding in rows so that moisture may be conserved by cultivating between the rows. This is the record for four years at the Manitoba Agricultural College:

	After Sudan 6 in. drills.	After grass sown in 3 ft. drills.
	bus. lbs.	bus. lbs.
Wheat	21 02	26 07
Oats	43 28	64 27
Barley	30 12	52 27
Flax	8 22	14 41



In this picture Prof. J. H. Ellis may be seen between two rows of Sudan grass on the experimental plots of the Manitoba Agricultural College. The low growth to the right shows the luxuriance of the aftermath.

But here's the other side of it. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask., has grown millet for several years and concludes there is no annual forage crop that can compete with oats, unless it be a mixture of oats and peas. Mr. McLaren tells us that on his own farm at Pipestone, oats have always out-yielded millet and Sudan, and calls attention to the fact that the experimental farm at Brandon records the same experience.

This matter of yield is largely a question of season. With a hot, moist summer there is no question but what millet and Sudan outyield oats in districts to which they are suited. Backward seasons mean the reverse and a killing frost will make the comparison still more favorable to oats. Prof. Ellis has a scheme to meet this situation. Mix them. Sow three-quarters to one bushel of oats with 10 to 12 pounds of Sudan together. If the season is favorable Sudan will predominate in the crop. A bad Sudan season will yield a crop mostly oats. He goes so far as to say never sow Sudan alone save in districts where corn can be matured.

may be sown any time in June if the ground is moist enough to germinate the seed.

Consider, too, the farmer whose newly-sprouted grain field has been raided by cutworms. Millet will do him the same service any time during June.

Here's another pinch in which millet may make a hit. Have you ever had the experience of sweet clover or alfalfa, that you were counting on for feed, winter killing and leaving you high and dry for forage. Millet can be sandwiched into most any crop rotation when some biennial or perennial crop fails.

Both these rapidly-growing and luxuriant grasses have another use which ought to make them popular in the older districts. Let's quote Prof. Ellis: "When cropping is being planned for wild oat control, a crop is required which can be planted late, after the spring growth of wild oats has been destroyed. Sudan grass is one of the best crops which can be sown under such circumstances because it makes a more rapid growth during the warm part of the summer than any of



Some of the men and women who are directing the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Associations

From left to right—Ralph Brighty, general manager, and Mrs. M. J. Holmes, president, Saskatchewan Pool; H. C. McDaniel, chairman and Mrs. P. E. Wyman, formerly secretary, now vice-chairman, Alberta Pool; at right, D. W. Storey, secretary-manager, Manitoba Pool.

Poultry Pools of the Prairies

POULTRY pools are now operating in each of the three prairie provinces. Their objects are the same. They are out to unscramble the egg and poultry business and put it on a systematic, business-like basis. But they are adopting methods which differ markedly from each other. There are, therefore, three great experiments under way in egg and poultry marketing. Each plan may be the best for the conditions under which it is being conducted. Experience will tell. The time seems opportune for *The Guide*, which circulates widely in all three provinces to give its readers a brief outline of the structure and methods of the three pools. They can then make comparisons, see where differences and similarities exist, and as experience accumulates, apply the knowledge obtained from their own and others experience to working out their own problems and policies.

The Manitoba Egg and Poultry Pool

The Manitoba Pool has had two seasons' experience in handling eggs, and four in handling dressed poultry. It has two contracts, one a producer contract and the other a merchant contract. The idea behind this feature of the organization is two-fold: first, that it will ensure greater volume and reduce handling costs per dozen; and second, that economies can be effected in handling the eggs of small producers by having them assembled and forwarded to the pool in case lots by the merchant. Eggs and poultry for local requirements are exempted from the contract.

Egg stations are located at Lauder, Carman, Neepawa, Brandon and Dauphin. Eggs can be shipped to these points by members either with or through the local contracting merchant. When the member has sufficient eggs of his own to make up a case of 12, 15 or 30 dozen he may ship direct, but his and other members' direct shipments go along with the merchant's shipment under the same bill of lading, so as to get the minimum freight rates. The merchant makes out the shipping bill and the empties are returned to him. He does not receive any remuneration for his part of the work. This is what is meant by shipping with the merchant.

With less than case lots the member ships through the merchant. The latter receives the eggs and packs them in the cases and ships them. For this he receives one cent per dozen. By shipping in his own cases, therefore, the member can save the cent. The merchant's contract obligates him to return to members who ship through him within one cent a dozen of the pool price. The merchant does not grade members' eggs, and this may be held to be a weak spot in the arrangement. The opinion is held by the officers of the association that the extra trouble and expense of grading these small lots would more than offset the advantages derived. They state that the eggs shipped to outside markets are government inspected, no matter from what source they come.

The pool, therefore, cannot count on any great advantage in the market but must rely on economies effected at the local end.

The merchant also, of course, ships eggs received by him from non-members to the pool. This is the idea of the merchant contract. It sweeps up the small lots of eggs and puts them through the pool. The merchant is expected to pay non-members in the same way as members who ship through him; that is, the initial advance and a final payment when the pool is closed.

Three Pools Per Season

The egg pool operates from May to October, inclusive. During this period three pools will be taken off. The first one will close about May 15. The initial payment this year is 20 cents a dozen for the first pool period. The amount of the initial payment is decided in advance for each pool according to market prospects. The one cent paid to the merchant for handling the eggs of members who ship through him comes out of the final payment of each pool. Initial payments are forwarded to members and contracting merchants the moment the eggs are received and candled. Accommodation has been arranged for the banks necessary to meet the pool's requirements.

The province has been zoned into nine districts, each represented on the board by one director. Locals are provided for in the letters of incorporation of the association and are formed around each shipping point. They meet and elect an advisory board. At a meeting generally held in October, a delegate is appointed to the central meeting for each 50 members or major portion thereof. At the general meeting of the association held in Brandon any member, whether producer or merchant, may attend, but only delegates have a vote.

At the meeting three directors are elected each year. They serve for three years. Each director represents one of the nine districts into which the territory is divided. **Handling Dressed Poultry**

There are no killing stations for poultry. It is killed and dressed exclusively by the producers. The merchants do not handle it. Shipping days are arranged down a line of railway, each point having at least half a car of poultry. At new points a demonstration day is arranged a week or 10 days before killing day, at which producers are shown how to kill and dress the birds on a uniform basis.

Each province is going about its co-operative egg and poultry marketing in its own way

By R. D. COLQUETTE

On shipping day the birds are brought in and graded by men supplied by the Federal Livestock Branch. A hall is generally engaged for the purpose and all the poultry delivered is graded, weighed and packed in one day. Boxes are ordered by the association, which prefers to have them delivered ready made up. The sales are all made and shipments directed, of course, by the Central office.

The contract is a continuous one, with the privilege of having it cancelled in any year by giving notice before January 1. It calls for delivery of eggs twice a week where possible and under no conditions less than once a week. Most of the producer contracts have been secured by members. The merchants are mostly signed up by the organizer, who at present is the president. Headquarters are at Hartney. The president, W. A. Landreth, and the secretary-manager, D. W. Storey, are giving their full time to the organization. Sales are made f.o.b. shipping point. Expenses run about five cents a dozen, including cases, fillers and flats, transportation to candling stations, return of empties, candling and packing, and general overhead. No storing has yet been tried. Shipments are running from five to seven cars a week.

The Saskatchewan Plan

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited has a producer contract only. It does not contract with merchants as is done in

Manitoba. The marketing agreement covers the five-year term ending with 1929, but actual operations commenced this spring. The egg pool really originated through the efforts of the Women's Section of the Grain Growers. The convener of the marketing committee, Mrs. Holmes, gave particular attention to it. A provisional committee, on which several farmers' organizations were represented, brought the organization into being. Previous to the pool there were two egg circles in the province, one at Woodrow and the other at Goodwater. These were not absorbed as a whole, but a large number of their members came in as individuals. The turkey pool also had some influence, working both ways. Where prices were good it helped, but where they were not, owing to poor quality, it hindered the sign-up to some extent.

In each local district there is a local organization which appoints a committee of five, who must be contract signers. The committee appoints an agent for receiving and shipping eggs. In many cases the agent is a local merchant. On the whole the merchants have looked with favor on the pool as it takes away a lot of grief that they had in handling eggs. The agent ships to a central candling station, of which there are five, located at Swift Current, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Brandon. The Brandon station does not receive any eggs from Manitoba sources. At the candling centres the eggs are graded and packed. Full cars are made up at each station and either shipped or

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A. C. McCullouch, Dominion poultry promoter for Manitoba, grading pool turkeys

From Darnley to Footprint

A half century in the evolution of the Clydesdale horse

By ALEX. GALBRAITH

Written specially for The Grain Growers' Guide

TO many people of the present day it may seem strange that such a heading as that under the title of this article should be in any way applicable to the Clydesdale horse but from the writer's somewhat lengthy and intimate association with the breed, he has no hesitation in stating that such an evolution has in a very marked degree taken place within his memory of over half a century. And if it be granted that a material change in the Clydesdale has taken place, a most natural question would follow as to the reason for such change and whether the change has been beneficial or otherwise. In other words, have we a better horse than we had 25 or 50 years ago?

As I remember the Clydesdale horse, when a boy on my father's farm in Scotland, in the early "sixties," he was of a very different type from what we have today. At that date horse breeding was not nearly so general of course as it became later. The stallions at that time of good weight were strong boned and substantially made. The hair on their legs was inclined to be wiry or curly, and they lacked the quality of the 20th century Clydesdale. Their chief weakness, however, was a tendency to small or brittle, shelly feet, with short pasterns and sometimes an inclination to knuckle over. In some cases they had full or fleshy hock joints, and many were inclined to go wide behind. These defects the Clydesdale held in common with the contemporary draft breeds of other countries. They were no worse than other breeds nor were they much better.

Soundness First Criterion

At the period I refer to, beginning about 1863, the leading breeders, users and stallion owners in Scotland, recognizing the weak or valuable points in their favorite breed, especially as manifested in the city streets, set about to try and correct or minimise those faults. Soundness in wind and limb was then, as now, the sine qua non—the prime and indispensable necessity. An unsound horse was in every sense undesirable but by no means a variety. Soundness must therefore be obtained, no matter what the cost.

This was a wise decision as everybody will admit. Veterinary inspection was unknown, so it was put up to the practical horse judges, of whom there were comparatively few, to discriminate and rule the unsound animals out of court. In my native district, where there are now scores of qualified judges, there were less than half a dozen men who were even recognized in that capacity when I was a youth.

The influence of the show ring must be given the principal credit for the changes and the general improvements that have taken place during the last 50 years, reflecting as it did the knowledge and experience of those men who had perhaps the right to be called "experts" in their particular line. But while these men were skilful and experienced to a degree, they were only

human, and consequently had limitations in regard to the wisdom of their teaching. Their efforts towards improvement were always necessarily based on home demands, never on any foreign opinion nor adopted from the advocates of other breeds.

Scottish Conception of Action

Beginning with absolute soundness, the next qualification demanded in those early days was straight, close action at both walk and trot. The desire for such action was based not on a simple opinion or fashion, but on ascertained mechanical necessity. The maximum of power and endurance can only be had where friction is eliminated and of course the straighter the action the less friction there is.

In like manner close hind action gives more propelling power from stifles and thighs than where the hocks are wide apart and the animal consequently straddles. The only place where wide hock action is desirable is on the hunting field or in the case of a pacer on the race track. No draft horse or carriage horse should go wide at the hocks, but the reverse.

In regard to front action it was observed that much width between the fore legs was prohibitive of close, straight forward movement, so that wide chests became unfashionable and by and by the tendency ran to the opposite extreme, unfortunately, to the detriment of the breed's reputation in all foreign countries. This demand for very close front

and hind action, while a perfectly correct and desirable movement, resulted in the production of a narrower, and consequently a lighter weight and lighter muscled horse than formerly.

This change unfortunately happened at a time when all foreign countries were demanding increased weight and Percheron and Belgian horses particularly were getting materially heavier every year. I do not hesitate to say that the average Percheron stallion is now 300 pounds heavier than 40 years ago, while the Belgians is the heaviest of all the breeds as well as being the most improved.

The persistent, intelligent system of breeding in Scotland resulted by and by in a very marked improvement in the quality of the young Clydesdales. The hair on the legs became softer and of finer quality and perhaps less abundant, and all indications of curly or wiry hair were tabooed. The feet in each generation became larger and better. The pasterns got just a trifle longer and more oblique. The action became perfect. The only part of the anatomy that was not improved was the body and the top and perhaps the color. Weight and thickness were not sufficiently kept in mind and in many cases the style and symmetry of the animal were largely ignored.

The present day "loud" markings which characterize many of the most prominent prize winners crept in gradually and no attempt at checking these

unsightly markings was practiced by Clydesdale breeders anywhere. Now, while white markings are natural to the Clydesdale breed and in moderate degree are an attractive feature, the great splashes of white on hips or stifles or on the belly are unsightly and really detrimental and should be discouraged.

Some Representative Individuals

If we could compare the prize-winning Clydesdales of, say, 60 years ago, 40 years ago, 20 years ago and today, we would find a very marked and striking change during those several decades. I am old enough to remember quite clearly both Darnley and Prince of Wales, in fact I once saw both the sire and grand sire of Prince of Wales, as well as the dam of Darnley. I wonder if any one else now alive can say this truthfully! Possibly James Weir, of Sandilands, but I think nobody else. I saw Keir Peggy (187), the dam of Darnley, at four years old, when she won first prize at the Highland Society Show in 1864, and I saw her at Keir farm 22 years afterwards.

I would describe this grand mare as resembling the very best of present day Shire mares. She was brown or dark bay without much white, had excellent conformation and very fair quality, and weighed around 1,900 pounds. While lacking the superb quality and soft "leashy" hair of the best of todays show mares and perhaps less flash in action, Keir Peggy was a splendid type and really superior in my opinion as a draft brood mare to many prize winners both in this country and Scotland at the present day.

I will now take for comparison as representing the very best Clydesdale stallions of 50 years ago, Darnley, Prince of Wales and Topsman, all great show horses but of different types. Each horse weighed about 2,200 pounds. Prince of Wales and Topsman were both brilliant movers. Darnley walked well, but in trotting was inclined to "pad-dle." Darnley was dark bay with only one white hind pastern, had lots of substance and was the most uniform and satisfactory sire of his time—particularly of females.

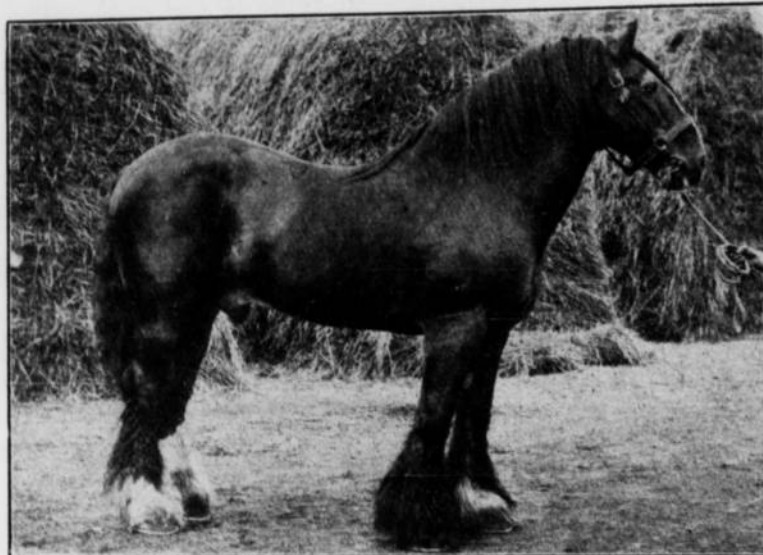
Prince of Wales was dark brown with three white legs and a stripe on his face, had a decidedly Roman nose and straight hind legs. He sired more prize-winning stallions than any horse of the last century, but owing probably to his Shire ancestry, both his grand dams being grey mares from the south country, he sired all kinds of colors including bays, browns, blacks, greys, roans and chestnuts. No other Clydesdale ever sired so many different colors.

Topsman was a dark chestnut with white legs and was owned by my father, and won the highest honors at the Highland Society Show and elsewhere. Eighty per cent. of his progeny were bay colors and some of them extra good. As a show horse he had no equal.

Exit Weight

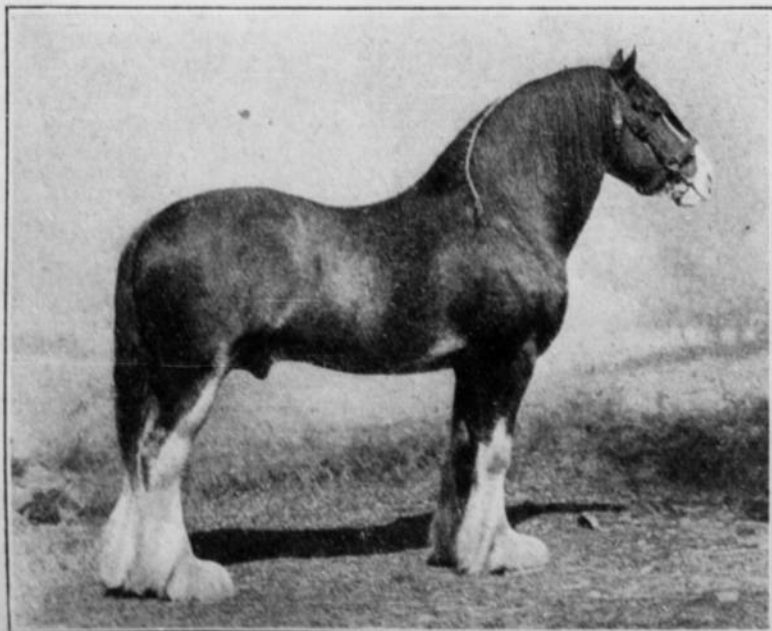
Following these three great horses we come to three others, 10 years later, that

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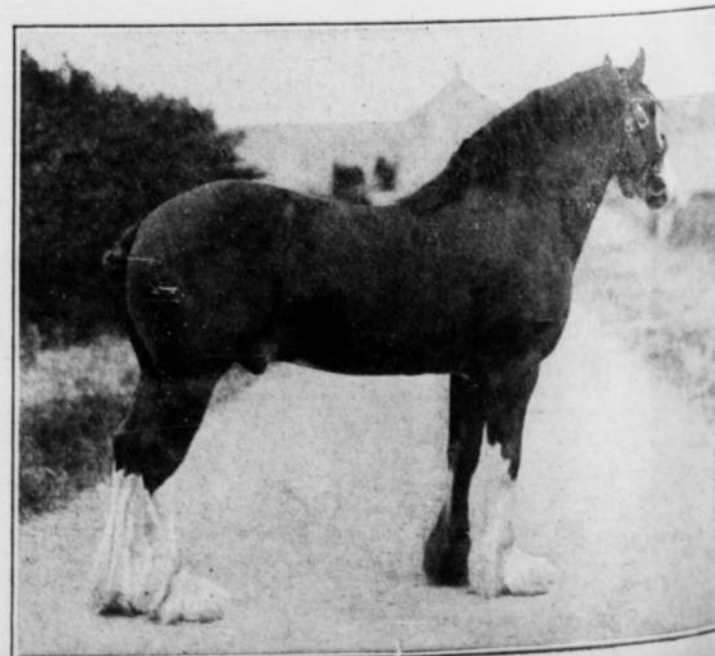
Prince of Wales, one of the outstanding sires of half-a-century ago. Note the strong evidence of Shire ancestry in his make-up.

This photo was taken when Prince of Wales was 18 years old, and had been allowed to get a little out of condition, as may be seen by the roughness of his legs. In this respect this photo does not make a fair comparison with the other two on the page taken at the time when the subjects were in their prime.



Left—Dunure Footprint, the greatest Clydesdale sire of the last decade.

Right—Baron of Buchlyvie, the \$47,500 son of Baron's Pride, whose conformation embodied the superb style for which Clydesdale breeders of that day were striving, together with some shortcomings, the importance of which they overlooked.



THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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The British Strike

The dispute between the miners and mine owners in Great Britain has at last culminated in the greatest industrial struggle the world has witnessed. The outcome is impossible to predict, but if it is a long-drawn-out conflict the suffering will be widespread and the loss to the people of Britain generally will be colossal. The mine owners have, by the development of circumstances, become a minor factor in the general strike situation. By calling a general nation-wide strike the trade unions, according to the declaration of Premier Baldwin, have challenged organized government, and Great Britain is today very close to civil war.

The coal-mining industry of Britain has been a source of a great deal of industrial trouble. When they had the power in years gone by the mine owners reaped enormous profits at the expense of the miners, whom they ground down to the lowest wages possible regardless of profits being earned. The official reports of conditions prevailing in the British coal mines within the memory of living people would be unbelievable but for the verification of such reports. Redress came in reasonable degree only through the efforts of organized labor. Since the war, however, with the increase in general costs, together with the more general use of other fuels, the coal industry of Britain has not flourished. The Royal Commission, appointed with the hope of averting the present strike, reported that 73 per cent. of the coal mined in Britain, in the last three months of 1925, was raised at a loss, indicating clearly that there is very little room left for wage increases. The subsidy paid by the government during the last nine months in the hope of averting a strike, amounted to over \$100,000,000. Plainly, there is a condition of affairs in the coal industry of Great Britain which does not permit of solution between the miners and the mine owners.

For some years there has been an agitation in favor of the nationalization of the coal mines of Great Britain. The Royal Commission, while opposed to nationalization, and equally opposed to a continuance of the government subsidy found that the privately-owned coal mines were in great need of re-organization to put them on a basis of higher efficiency, and also recommended a temporary reduction in wages while the re-organization proceeded. The government agreed to accept the report of the Commission provided both the miners and mine owners were agreeable, but neither one seemed prepared to take the step. Mine owners were delighted with the idea of a wage reduction but not so keen about re-organization. The miners, while anxious to see re-organization, did not take kindly to the view of wage reduction even temporarily. The organized trade unions took up the cause of the miners and determined to enforce higher wages by means of a general strike.

Already the government is exercising

every facility at its command to re-establish the essential industries of the country, and recruits by the thousands are being drawn into unaccustomed labor. With between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 workers withdrawn from their usual occupations it is a tremendous task to maintain even the food supplies required for 45,000,000 people. It is plain that the strike must be but temporary though if it continues for a matter of even a month the havoc wrought will disrupt industry and trade generally, and the cost of the upheaval will be felt for a long time after the strike is closed. It is impossible from this distance to weigh up the relative merits of the points at issue. It hardly seems possible that either party can secure what it would be regarded as a victory. Compromise of some character will of necessity have to come out of the present crisis. Another certainty would seem to be a re-organization of the entire coal industry upon a basis of efficiency.

The Automobile Duties

There is probably no article of commerce upon which the differences in price in Canada and the United States has caused so much comment as that of the automobile. This is due to the fact that a large proportion of our automobiles are imported from the United States and that they are priced by the individual car and advertised widely throughout both countries. The higher price in Canada, due to the 35 per cent. duty, has been much more objectionable to the Canadian consumer than has been the disparity between the income tax in the two countries. This is understood when it is realized that there are many thousands of Canadians owning automobiles who paid no income tax at all even under the old schedule. This undoubtedly explains in a large measure the popularity of the recent budget with the reduction in the duties on automobiles which has resulted in price reductions all along the line.

It is satisfactory to note that the manufacturers of automobiles in Canada have re-opened their plants, and business is proceeding as usual. The new duties announced by the finance minister are to remain effective. The manufacturers, however, seem to have a reasonable case in their demands that the duties on certain parts entering into the manufacture of cars should be lowered, as they claim now that they are under a very severe disadvantage in paying considerably higher duties on parts than is allowed them by way of protection on the finished article. The government could well afford to lower the duties on some of the more important parts without any appreciable loss in revenue and thus stabilize the manufacturing of cars in Canada.

Prospects are that 1926 will prove to be one of the very best years in the automobile trade. Automobiles are selling all over Canada in larger numbers than for many years past, and the reduction in prices will undoubtedly stimulate buying on the part of those who have been waiting to make the decision. A larger turnover of cars will assist the manufacturers and will undoubtedly maintain their business upon a profitable basis. The Canadian people are large users of automobiles and are bound to continue using them in a greater degree year by year. Farmers, particularly in Western Canada, have come to find the automobile a practical necessity in cutting down distance and providing greater opportunity for recreation and a better social life. Altogether we believe that the reduction in automobile duties will work out satisfactorily to the manufacturers as it undoubtedly will to the consumers, and the industry will continue to expand in Canada year by year.

Our American Ambassador

A semi-official despatch emanating from Ottawa, intimates that Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux, M.P., speaker of the House of Commons, has been offered the post of Canadian ambassador at Washington, and it is reported that he feels inclined to accept the position. It is six years since the Canadian parliament approved of the appointment of an ambassador to the United States and voted the necessary money to meet the expenditure. It is encouraging to note the government has finally realized the necessity of making the appointment.

Mr. Lemieux possesses in an outstanding degree many of the qualities required to fulfil successfully the duties of Canada's official representative to the United States. He is a man of rare educational gifts, has had long political experience and possesses a well-stored and well-balanced mind. He has filled the difficult position of speaker of the House of Commons with satisfaction to all political parties. He has travelled widely throughout the world, and has engaged in several negotiations in commercial matters on behalf of the government. It is perhaps peculiarly fitting that the first of Canada's ambassadors to the United States should be a French-Canadian of the original Canadian stock.

Mr. Lemieux is thoroughly Canadian in his outlook and has a warm feeling of friendship towards the people of the United States. If he accepts the ambassadorship, he will undoubtedly be very popular at Washington, and on all public occasions he will represent Canada with distinction. The commercial relationships between Canada and the United States are growing daily more intimate, and our ambassador will need to be supported by a staff specially selected to meet the requirements of the situation. Mr. Lemieux, judging by past experience, has a clear realization of the necessity of closer trade relations with our southern neighbor, which in a thousand ways has such a profound influence upon the Canadian people as well as on Canadian institutions, manners and customs.

The Export Cattle Trade

Canada's overseas cattle trade is assuming proportions which now fully justify the hopes held out by those who so stubbornly fought to gain entrance to the British live cattle market. Hon. Mr. Robb's budget speech reminds us that this trade may this year reach the \$12,000,000 mark.

Undoubtedly the outlet which the British live cattle market affords has been one of the chief factors in the return of prosperity to the Canadian cattle raiser. The British consumer likewise finds satisfaction in the lowest scale of beef prices which he has enjoyed since the early days of the war. That it has not hurt the British producer may be seen by the recent statement of Lord Bledisloe, minister of agriculture in the Baldwin government. "The noble lord was one of the bitterest opponents of the admission of Canadian store cattle when that question was before the public. He is now a complete convert, so much so that last month he purchased 200 head of Ontario feeders for his own farm."

The only fly in the ointment is the war being conducted between the two companies which control the Argentine meat trade, and the practice, which has grown out of it, of killing Argentine live cattle in Belgium for sale in London the following day, as fresh-killed meat. Until the last few months these companies had an agreement as to the quota of cattle which each would export. Since the suspension of it, both companies have exceeded their quota and

have slashed prices so that at present fresh-killed Argentine meat can be bought wholesale in London for 3d and 5½d for fore and hind quarters, respectively, prices which Canadians cannot meet.

Exporters of Canadian cattle have, unfortunately, taken a bad trimming on account of this situation, and British farmers who bought Canadian stores before the abnormal dip in prices, are due for their loss also. Canadian producers may take what consolation they may from the fact that this commercial warfare cannot continue, and when those concerned terminate it, they will recoup themselves at the expense of consumers, at which time our export business will again be on a profitable basis. The Canadian trade, however, views the practice of killing Argentine cattle in Belgium for re-export, with considerable concern. It is now more than an experiment and will continue after the rival companies come to an understanding. South Americans gained pre-eminence in the chilled meat business because of the quality of their beef and the cheapness with which it could be raised. The Zeebrugge abattoir gives them an equal footing with Canadians in the marketing of freshly-killed beef. It brings a new and serious competitive factor into the business which cannot be disregarded.

The Expansion of Hydro

The Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario has been authorized by the Ontario government to complete a contract for the importation of 260,000 horse power from Quebec. The source of this power is on the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers, near Ottawa. Delivery will commence in 1928 and continue for 30 years. The contract price is \$15 per horse power, at which rate it is estimated electricity can be delivered in Toronto at \$22. Construction of transmission lines to connect up with the Niagara

system, near Toronto, will begin immediately, and will cost between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

One of the chief difficulties of this great public ownership enterprise has been to keep pace with the demand for its product. The case of the Chippawa plant on the Niagara, serves as a good illustration. The first unit of this, the largest plant of the system, was opened on December 26, 1921. Less than four years later it was delivering over 500,000 horse power, yet so closely has demand pursued the increasing output that a power shortage threatened to develop. Before his death the late Sir Adam Beck intimated that auxiliary steam plants might soon be required. However, the demand for the immediate future will now be met by tapping the power resources of Quebec. The Hydro Electric system of Ontario is a fine example of a successful large scale business run exclusively in the interests of the public it serves. Its network of power lines will soon be carrying electrical energy at cost to all the older sections of the province. The rapidly-increasing demand for its service is the strongest possible proof that a publicly-owned and operated enterprise can function efficiently and economically.

The Maritime Commission

The Royal Commission which is to investigate the grievances of the maritime provinces, is to be composed of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, of England, chairman; Hon. W. B. Wallace, county court judge of Halifax, N.S.; Prof. Cyrus MacMillan, of McGill University, Montreal, a native of Prince Edward Island. The Commission is to examine into the maritime claims that they have not received justice in Confederation, and that they are discriminated against in freight rates, and that generally, their economic position has suffered since they have not shared in the prosperity enjoyed generally by the Dominion.

There is nothing in the order-in-council appointing the Commission, nor has there been put forth by the chief exponents of the maritime grievances, the main cause of the economic troubles in those provinces. It is very plain, from a glance at the map, that the chief disability under which the people of the maritimes labor is the fact that they are shut off by high tariffs from the world's greatest consuming market which lies right at their door, and into which their products could be shipped in a few hours by cheap water transportation. All the royal commissions in the world will fail to restore economic prosperity to the maritime provinces if they ignore the plain unmistakable facts of geography. The maritime provinces would probably be the most prosperous section of Canada if there were no tariff barriers between them and the United States, or they could be if they would take full advantage of such an opportunity.

Currency in the Mail

With the heavy growth of mail-order buying of various kinds now-a-days, it is important that people should get out of the habit of sending currency in letters. There are so many safe ways in which money can be sent through the mail that no person should run the risk of sending currency. Postal notes, postal money orders, express money orders and bank money orders are perfectly safe methods of transmitting money through the mail because the sender holds a receipt and it can always be traced. Whether sending money to The Guide or any other institution, a rule should be made to send money orders and not currency unless the item is too small for the use of any of these methods.

Just at the moment of going to press with this issue of The Guide, it was announced that the British strike had been called off.



Let's Hope the Storm will be Brief

In 30 Seconds

Open to the sunshine or closed against the storm



12:00 Fair



12:05 Rain

THE Studebaker Duplex gives you in one car the advantages of both an open and an enclosed car. Roller side enclosures are concealed in the top—out of sight—ready at a moment's notice to be drawn, giving you complete protection from rain, storm or cold winds. In 30 seconds the airy open Duplex becomes the snug enclosed Duplex. All curtain trouble is banished—and all other touring cars are made obsolete by the Studebaker Duplex.

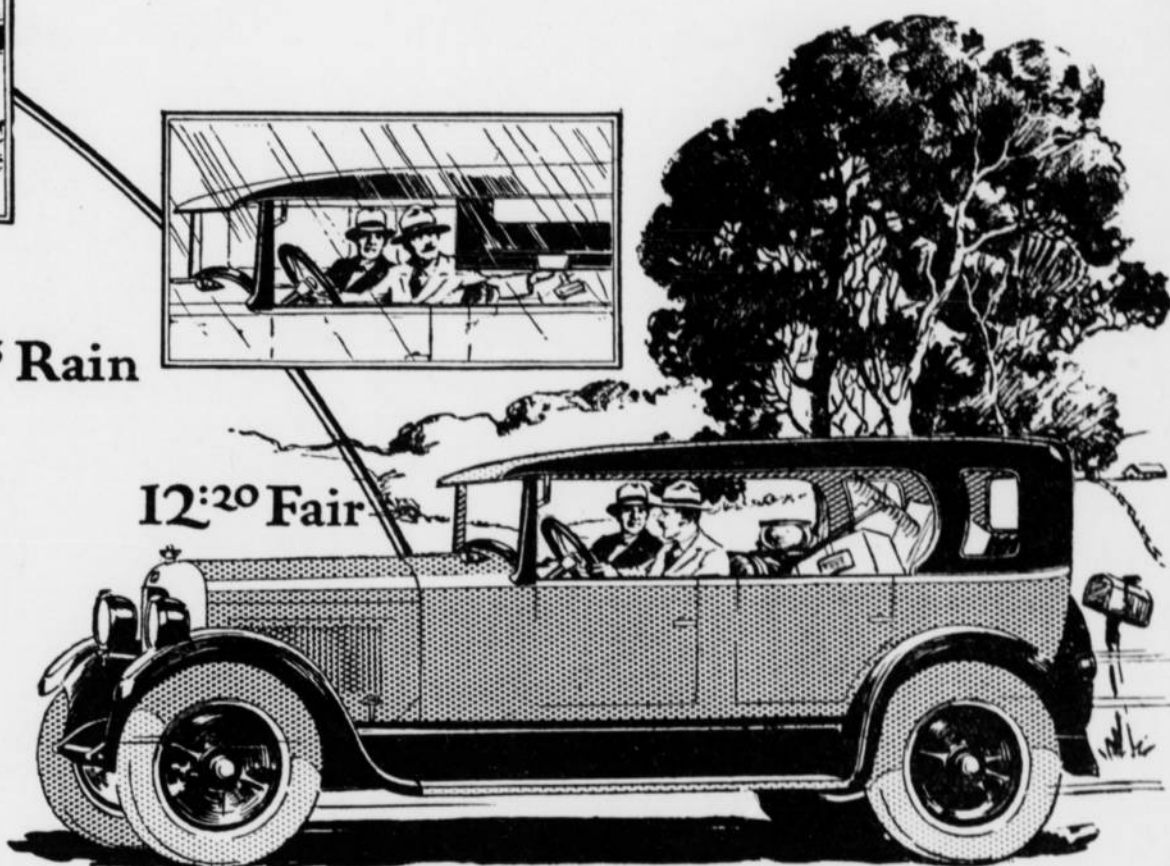
Ideal for the farmer

The double utility of the Duplex makes it an ideal car for the farmer. Without sacrificing the freedom of an open car, he has closed-car comfort always at his finger tips. Bulky crates, baskets and tools—difficult to handle in a closed car—are easily loaded into the roomy rear compartment. If desired, the seat back can be quickly removed, allowing for extra carrying space without damage to upholstery.

The Duplex offers double safety as well as double comfort. Its upper structure is sturdy enough to support the entire weight of the car in an upside down position. Since Studebaker pioneered this revolutionary type of body construction, the Duplex has saved many lives in accidents that would have been fatal in the old-style light-top touring car.

No other car offers Duplex convenience—and no other car of its size equals the Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton (illustrated) in rated horsepower. According to the rating of the Society of Automotive Engineers, it is the world's most powerful car of its size and weight. 24 makes of five-passenger open cars have less power and sell for from \$5 to \$5505 higher price!

In addition to the fine performance provided by its powerful engine, the Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton is completely equipped. There's a gasoline gauge on the dash, automatic windshield cleaner, rear-view mirror, cowl ventilator, stop light, air cleaner, gas and oil filters and coincidental lock to steering gear and ignition controlled by the same key used for the spare-tire carrier. Lights are operated from the steering wheel. Spark control is automatic. Upholstery is genuine leather over deep, restful cushions. Full-size balloon tires give maximum riding comfort. Finish is a durable metallic blue.



12:20 Fair

The Studebaker Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton

\$1795

delivered at Winnipeg

Only Studebaker builds the Duplex—only Studebaker with its enormous One-Profit facilities can build it and sell it completely equipped at the price of the old-style, obsolete touring car.

Studebaker's unique facilities

Studebaker builds all its own bodies, all engines, all clutches, gear sets, springs, differentials, steering gears, brakes, axles, gray-iron castings and drop forgings. Only Ford in the low-price field and Studebaker in the fine-car field have such complete manufacturing facilities.

One-Profit value

These facilities enable Studebaker to manufacture quality cars on a One-Profit basis—eliminating outside profits. The savings thus effected are passed on to Studebaker owners in the form of higher quality and lower price.

Unit-Built construction

Studebaker facilities result, too, in cars designed,

engineered and built as units. The hundreds of parts in a Studebaker function as a smooth-working unit, resulting in scores of thousands of miles of excess transportation, greater riding comfort and higher resale value.

Always kept up-to-date

Direct manufacturing control enables Studebaker to keep cars constantly up-to-date. We add improvements regardless of the calendar—we do not save them up for spectacular annual announcements which make cars artificially obsolete. Resale values are thus stabilized.

Any of the dealers listed below will gladly demonstrate the Standard Six Duplex—and, if desired, finance its purchase on a liberal Budget Payment Plan. Write for interesting illustrated booklet on One-Profit manufacture and complete description of the Standard Six Duplex-Phaeton.—The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

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BASSANO—Roy Smith
BLAIRMORE—Crow's Nest Pass Motors
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CARBON—Garrett Garage
CLARESHOLM—Clareholm Garage
CLUNY—Cluny Garage
EDMONTON—Motor Service Co., Ltd.
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HARDISTY—J. F. Bone

HIGH RIVER—High River Motor Co.
LETHBRIDGE—Rogers & Co., Ltd.
MEDICINE HAT—M. A. Cory
NANTON—G. & B. Motor Co.
PINCHER CREEK—Pincher Creek Motors
ROSEBUD—Alex Murray
STRATHMORE—J. M. Arnold
VULCAN—Pyramid Motors, Ltd.
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ALBERNI—Alberni Garage

ASHCROFT—Interior Transportation Co.
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CRANBROOK—F. H. Dezall
FERNIE—S. T. Wilson
KAMLOOPS—Neil W. McCannell
KELOWNA—Mabee MacLaren Motors, Ltd.
NELSON—Kootenay Garage
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SMITHERS—Lifton & Henry
TRAIL—The Union Garage Co.

VANCOUVER—Willis Kingsley Motors, Ltd.
VERNON—Alex Green
VICTORIA—Jameson Motors, Ltd.
MANITOBA
BRANDON—John E. Dennison & Son
WINNIPEG—Western Canada Motor Car Co., Ltd.
SASKATCHEWAN
ESTEVAN—Duncan Motor Co.
MOOSE JAW—Central Motor Co., Ltd.

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Herbert & Co.
REGINA—Queen City Motor Co.
ROSETOWN—Graham Bros.
SASKATOON—R. W. Neil
SHAUNAVON—J. F. Royer
SWIFT CURRENT—Johnson & Kain
WESTERN ONTARIO
FORT FRANCIS—R. B. Langstaff
FORT WILLIAM—Proudman-Nolls Motor Co.

Down Stream

By LESLIE GORDON BARNARD

Author of *Colored Ribbon*

ILLUSTRATED BY KATHLEEN ALLEN

THEY were to leave at dawn. That would get them there while the daylight lasted.

Faint streakings of dawn showed across the lake—this last lake of the series, wherein M'sieu had fished to his heart's content. Damase had seen to that. Damase was a good guide, and it was his pride that the secrets of the lakes were his. Who went with Damase, came back contented. Listen to M'sieu right now! Down by the water's edge he was, small pocket mirror tied up to a sapling, shaving—as if such things mattered in the wilds. And singing as he shaved, or in snatches between the deft strokes of the funny little "contraption" he called his safety razor! One could not see him for the rising mist, but one knew what he was at, and his voice awakened echoes on the lonely lake.

"Just a song at twilight,
When the lights are low—"

Damase's lips curved a little, but there was a tremble in them, for after all he had scarcely come to man's estate. A man in the wilderness, in his knowledge of the wilds, but a boy in his emotions. Enough English at his command to speak quite well, and more than enough to understand that this was no song for the morning.

Twilight!

"Breakfast, M'sieu!" he called, sullenly.

"Coming, Damase!"

M'sieu came presently out of the mist, feeling his chin with satisfaction. Blonde and pinkish and smooth, was M'sieu. And Damase, with the bristle of days covering a leathery face. Tall and athletic and graceful was M'sieu. To see him stripped for a swim was to look upon creation at its best. When he swam, the waters seemed to open before him. Let him look well to his swimming! He would need it! Damase was insignificant beside him, and little of a swimmer for a man of the woods and wilds. Good enough in ordinary waters, but not there, not there! Well, no need of that. A deftness of the hands would do. No, no, please the good God—not that!

Stop him, God, stop him humming this song of his! Yvette had liked to hear it. Yvette had raptly watched the face of M'sieu as he sang it for her—an old, old song he had told her, that they sang back in the towns and cities when folks grew—sentimental! M'sieu should have a song for the morning; when he sang of twilight at dawn, then, of course, it was of Yvette he was thinking.

"Better hurry, eh, Damase, if we are to get there with the daylight? You say if we once get through the rapids we can do the rest in the dusk?"

"Yes, M'sieu!"

"Good. I have a fancy, Damase, much as I like your wilds, to sleep to-night under the roof of mine host, Duhamel. And there is Yvette to consider, eh Damase; we must get back to see our Yvette!"

Damase bent over the sizzling pan of bacon. He set a tin plate before M'sieu; though without appetite, he took one himself. The utter stillness of dawn was upon them, but in the ears of Damase was a curious roaring, like the sound of many waters . . .

II

The last lake of all; then the river—winding, varied—depths and shallows—smooth flowings and white water—after that, home!

M'sieu in the bow, the muscles under his sweater barely suggested. Damase in the stern, paddling with the precision and ease of an expert, remembering a full day ahead. It pleased him to think that M'sieu, for all his energy, would tire, would tire



"Come," Damase said shortly, rising. "We will get nowhere if we do not make a start"

before evening. Wraiths of mist swirled about them. M'sieu trailed a hand overside.

"How warm the water is, Damase!"

It would be cold where it flowed whitely! So cold it would cramp a swimmer quickly!

The wraiths of mist danced away, waved aside by the finger of the sun, poking its way through the cloudy east. The sun shone brightly. M'sieu discarded his sweater, and bent to his paddle. The muscles leaped and played in suppleness under the light singlet, and where the skin showed bare and bronze. Aye, but they would tire—they would tire by evening! Not too much haste, Damase, take your time, conserve your strength! The hills lifted themselves now from the shores of the lake, and were mirrored in its still depths. Damase's hills—he felt them to be so. As quite a child he had come and seen them—alone—and known them to be his, God's gift to him, uplifting, strengthening in some way he knew not of, speaking to him. Later he had known. There had come a man seeking a guide—a man quite different. He, like others, had lodged with Joseph Duhamel, and Duhamel, who knew of towns and churches, and such like, had wrinkled his brow and shaken his head at his own liberality of thought, but said, with a confirmatory oath, "Well, he is not of Mother Church, and doubtless the fires of purgatory will find much dross and heresy in him, but, by Saint Joseph himself, he is a good man!" This man Damase had guided by these ways, and by these hills, and he had shared Damase's reverence, and taught him this, in stumbling English as it was repeated by the lad, stumblingly following the rich full tones from the man himself:

"Unto the hills around do I lift up
My longing eyes,

Oh whence for me shall my salvation
come,

From whence arise?"

Nor had it needed explanation to Damase that not in the hills was the strength but in Him who made them.

Even today the sweep of them, green where the sun lay full upon them, blue where the shadow was, caught at his heart, and made his eyes fill with boyish tears. And Damase lifted his head, and was strong. . . .

Then a breeze came up, ruffling the water, setting it sparkling. Sparkling blue water—Yvette's eyes, Yvette's eyes! And M'sieu ahead called out that there were rocks; so Damase knew that in thinking of the hills he had almost forgotten the river that was ahead, and its shallows. . . .

III

Down stream now with the current. Swift, rushing water, and jagged rocks like the teeth of a grinning, malicious giant, but never a scratch to the canoe, for Damase was deft, and proud that even M'sieu must marvel at his skillfulness. Ah, if only Yvette were here to see! That she might know there were other things than smooth, blonde faces, and big frames, and a trick to the wearing of clothes, and the singing of sentimental songs!

Down stream with the current! Smooth flowing reaches beyond the white water, now shallow, so that M'sieu's unskilful blade scraped on the sandy bottom, stirring the grains like gold and startling the minnows into darting frenzy; now deep and placid, and, underneath the overhanging branches here and there, tender, liquid pools, like Yvette's eyes when something softened them.

Down stream with the current! Broad, marshy flats, where rushes grew, and at times the canoe bottom

skimmed with a gentle, pleasing swish over green bending grasses, and tadpoles scuttled to safety, and lazy frogs were startled to activity, leaving their slumbers on broad-leaved rafts to "plop" into the water.

The heat here was intense.

Presently the rushes grew more rankly, and the marsh became a maze of a dozen water routes. Damase knew them all, aye, trust him for that! One could not see ahead, what with the twists and turns, the island of green, the hot, placid reaches of blue, faded blue, no longer clear and sparkling. The hot haze of noon lay over the baking marshland.

M'sieu was wet with perspiration. He stopped every now and again to wipe his brow, and rest his paddle across the bow.

"M'sieu is not tired already!"

Sly Damase! His voice held just the right inflection. The man in the bow returned to work. His muscles no longer leaped beneath the bronzed skin of the shoulders; they labored.

"Are we not taking a long time to get through the marsh? I don't remember it being this long coming."

"Perhaps the heat makes it seem longer, M'sieu!"

But Damase was not hot. Or if he was he did not notice it. There was a chill at his heart that even the fever in his veins could not overcome. For Damase knew these ways, and had chosen a long route, winding, twisting, wasting time. Even now they would scarcely be there till twilight.

"Hullo! Hullo! Where're you taking us, Damase?"

Almost aground on an island of rushes! What happened? The deft Damase at fault in his steering? Well, who should steer aright when suddenly the sunlight is darkened in twilight, and the roaring in one's ears is like the sound of many waters, and one sees beyond the white waters the placid, marshy sweep again—like this, but greater—where a body might long lie, undiscovered, floating whitely among the rushes with its sightless eyes and white face upturned in the moonlight?

No, no, he did not really mean it! He was playing with the idea like he would play a mighty fish, was Damase, and he will not let his line be run away with. There is a thrill to the sport, and in the end he will win. He will win! For M'sieu has been very quiet, and that is well.

IV

They were through the marsh now and into flowing water, where trees overhung, and rocky grottoes invited. Here they had lunch, M'sieu first stripping and plunging in the cool depths of a pool near a small waterfall. Damase, making ready the meal, paused often to watch. The man clambered up the rocky side of the little fall, poised himself in naked grace upon the topmost jutting, raised his hands like a lesser god invoking some superior deity, and plunged downward, a flying white arrow, piercing the green heart of the deep pool in which the falling water lost itself.

And Damase remembered, with a sudden sense of inevitable fate. . . .

So, one day, by a thousandth chance, in a ramble through an unfrequented waterway near his own home, he had come upon a goddess such as this. He had known, of course, that the old house, relict of still earlier pioneers, was once more occupied by a family of Duhamel. As yet he had met none of them. Intuitively he knew this one of them. Intuitively he knew this one of them. Of her beauty he had heard rumour—and laughed as a boy will at his age, for they had told him: "She will be for you, Damase. You are the only eligible of about her age!"

Turn over to Page 38

Canadian Horses to Europe

Trial shipment incurs big loss, but information gained indicates that the business may be conducted satisfactorily

JACK BYERS is back from a European trip undertaken for the purpose of measuring the worth of the European market as an outlet for Western Canadian horses.

To those who have moved about in livestock circles this introduction raises anticipations of a story better than fiction, for there are few characters as colorful as the Dominion Livestock Branch agent for Saskatchewan—few men who combine his inherited ability to entertain and his acquired faculty for plain speaking; few men whose legs are bowed to the stock saddle who would have the patience to unravel the skeins of red tape in which an adventure of this kind is almost sure to become shackled in.

The idea of shipping over a few ear leads out of our surplus of underweight range-bred horses has been put before the Federal Department of Agriculture at recurrent intervals during the last few years, and in August, 1925, plans were matured whereby the Saskatchewan and Alberta departments of agriculture would assist in the collection of a shipment.

Twenty horses were purchased in the Foremost-Manierberies district of Southern Alberta, and the balance of the lot, 64 in number, were bought from ranchers in south-western Saskatchewan. The horses all went through the squeeze gate, giving the provincial vets a chance to pass on them for age and soundness. Byers' function at this time seems to have been to sit on the top rail of the corral, regard the horses with the critical eye of a Teuton and say "Jah" or "Nein" as the ranchers quoted prices.

First Cost Low

The horses were all well bought. The owners entered into the spirit of the experiment and let the animals go at reasonable prices.

No figures need be quoted as the department frankly admits that as a business venture the shipment was a total failure. Under any circumstances, shipping horses is a risky undertaking, and this particular lot was dogged will ill fortune from the day the horses boarded the cars till Byers shook the dust of Amsterdam from his shoes.

The 84 head were assembled at the Moose Jaw Stock Yards and tested for glanders, after which they went to Boston, where there was a further delay of five days. The sea trip was a memorable one. Of these 84 bronks fully half had never had a halter over their heads till the commencement of the trip, and they weren't all three-year-olds, either! The others were for the most part halter-broken only. The voyage was extremely rough, but with three exceptions the horses all gained weight. The ocean rate was \$35 per head.

The importance of the delays at Moose Jaw and Boston now becomes apparent. The horses landed in Bremen, Germany, to discover that three days before landing the German government had imposed a duty of 125 gold marks on all incoming horses. Byers came back from the passport office to find his stock being shoved into railway cars. Some obliging official had, without the slightest regard for Byers or the Canadian Department of Agriculture, decided that Holland was the best place for disposing of this stock.

On arriving in the Netherlands, Byers was confronted with some more assistance rendered gratis. Some enthusiast had broadcasted the information that Saskatchewan had countless thousands of just the type of horse that Holland wanted, and this first shipment was a sample. The morning paper spread the news of their coming arrival.

It is doubtful if Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show ever got such a reception. Every man, woman and child in The Hague developed a temporary interest in the horse business. Gendarmes were on hand to keep the crowd in bounds. Police regulations obliged Byers' hired Dutch henchmen to lead not more than two horses at a time. The bronks saw to it that the order was rigidly enforced. Fortunately the contingent included two experienced cowboys besides Byers, or the event would have raised international complications, ending with the payment of a big indemnity.

Arabian Knights

Leading those sea-going bronks through the wet night drizzle on cobbled streets to a damp, crowded, ill-lighted stable on the main street of this busy city, is a story that belongs to the province of the writer of fiction. We'll get on to the business part of it.

Did the Dutchmen like the appearance of the horses? They did! Did they step up promptly with pockets full of gilders? They did not! Decidedly not! They were awaiting the rest of Saskatchewan's hundred thousand surplus. They were content to let the horses eat their heads off and then be sold in disgust at sacrifice prices.

That wasn't Byers' idea at all. He set his cowboys to breaking the animals while he scoured northern Europe for purchasers. He found a Dane who took half, and as first served got the best, the gilders began to flow freely till the lot were gone.

In his search for purchasers Mr. Byers got a good opportunity to discover what the horse situation in northern Europe is. There is a dearth of good, middle-weight horses everywhere. The market could easily absorb 100,000 horses in the next twelve months without disturbing it unduly. And we have the stock that will fill the bill. In a few years the opportunity will have gone, as the Europeans stipulate that all importations shall contain a certain percentage of breeding stock.

Russia wants army horses. Czechoslovakia can take them in considerable number, and prefers Canadians. Holland, Denmark and to a lesser extent Switzerland, can take medium-weight horses. Even Turkey reports a market for a limited number. There is no use sending anything but sound and young stock. Mr. Byers reports that all the horsemen in the world do not speak Anglo-Saxon.

But this trial shipment shows one thing clearly. It is absolute folly to take horses over on spec. Sales must be arranged before the horses leave home, certain specifications being agreed upon and faithfully lived up to. It may be necessary to put a horse agent on the job permanently while the opportunity lasts. Byers declares he is not after the job, but asks that a horse-man be appointed, as trade commissioners are useless for this special work.



One of the broncos of the trial shipment as he appeared to buyers at The Hague



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Standardizing Our Crops

By PROF. MANLEY CHAMPLIN



IN your study of machinery you have noticed the great value of having different parts to fit. The engineers have made remarkable progress in North America in the matter of standardizing parts of various machines. Nearly all of the automobiles have the same gauge, and the same is true of almost all the railroads on this continent. The amount of time and money saved through standardization in the engineering world is inestimable; imagine the inconvenience that would arise from a lack of standardization in railway gauges, so that when you wanted to make a trip to another province you would have to get out of the train and transfer to another train with all your baggage, to a wider or a narrower gauge railway. In some countries that is the very thing that has to be done.

In field husbandry, as well as in engineering, considerable progress has been made in Western Canada, applying the principle of standardization.

The Standardized Wheat Crop

For example, all of the spring wheat grown in the three prairie provinces consists of hard red spring wheat, with only a few million bushels of any other type; probably 80 per cent. of this wheat is of one variety, the Marquis. Of the remaining 20 per cent. by far the largest portion is some other variety of hard red wheat such as Red Fife, Red Bobs or Ruby. The result is that Western Canada is noted on the world's market for the uniformity of its export wheat, a distinction that adds a substantial sum to the total value of the crop.

We can still further improve the quality as well as the quantity of the hard red spring wheat crop by continuously selecting the best seed. This is a better policy than to introduce new varieties, except for experimental purposes. The wheat crop of these provinces represents millions of dollars, and it is a serious matter to do anything that would tamper with the quality of the crop, or the uniform character of it from the manufacturer's viewpoint.

Real progress can be made by using every effort to select seed of good varieties that conform to the hard red spring type. I have given a great deal of thought to this matter because there is a tendency to introduce varieties of wheat that belong to another group and another color. For example, the Quality wheat is a white wheat which has been introduced from the Pacific Coast, and is being quite widely advertised at the present time. It is advocated for eastern Saskatchewan and parts of Manitoba because it has a shorter straw than Marquis and is somewhat earlier. The milling quality of this wheat is, in many respects, satisfactory, but the trouble about growing it in Saskatchewan is that it would have to be mixed with red wheat for commercial shipping, unless a very great expense is incurred at the elevators and terminals for extra bins. In other words, it is a distinct kind of wheat and it would be

detrimental to our hard red spring wheat if it became generally grown and mixed with the hard red varieties.

Bars Federation, Too

Another variety has been introduced recently which belongs in the same class as the Quality wheat. It is known as Hard Federation. It also is a white wheat, and although its milling quality is satisfactory, it would give a ear load of red spring wheat a mixed appearance with a resulting loss in market value. The Hard Federation wheat is recommended as being specially desirable for harvesting with a combined harvester and thresher. If it is grown in sufficient amount to be shipped out by the ear load there might be no objection to having some of our big farmers growing that kind of wheat; but, as pointed out before, there is always a real danger involved when wheat of a different color is introduced.

We have a fairly wide choice of varieties that conform to the red spring wheat type for market purposes, so that if anyone is anxious to try and find a variety which will be better for his conditions than the Marquis, he can do so without deviating from the color standard. For example, if he wishes an earlier wheat he can grow the Ruby or the Garnet. The latter is a new variety and is being grown only as an experiment during the present year, but there should be an abundance of seed available in 1927, for those who want it, if it lives up to its present promise.

On the other hand, if a person wants a late-maturing, long-strawed wheat variety, he can grow either Kitchener or Red Fife; on certain types of soil some of the growers prefer the long-strawed, late-maturing varieties. Marquis, as I have hinted before, seems to be the best all-around wheat, being midway between the Ruby and Garnet, and the late Red Fife and Kitchener. It is remarkably well adapted to the greater part of Saskatchewan, lying southward from Rosthern, and will probably long continue to be our standard of excellence in the Saskatoon district.

The Place of Durum Wheat

Durum wheat is grown to a limited extent in Saskatchewan and to a greater extent in Manitoba. From the market standpoint it is entirely different from the hard red spring wheat varieties. It is used for making macaroni and spaghetti. The flour made from durum wheat is called Semolina. There are some varieties of durum wheat that are not very well liked by the macaroni manufacturers: these varieties are reddish in color. Those which the manufacturers like best are a bright amber in color. An amber-colored durum wheat can nearly always be counted upon to make good macaroni.

Durum wheat does not succeed as well as Marquis on summerfallow here at Saskatoon. The reason is that the straw grows tall and leans over too much; better results can be obtained

on second crop land. But this introduces the danger of mixing due to the volunteer growth of grain from the preceding crop of hard red spring wheat. To get around this difficulty a person could grow the durum wheat on oats stubble. Whatever oats volunteer in the durum wheat could be easily separated from it.

This class of wheat is needed in the western part of Saskatchewan and Manitoba because of the great losses to the hard red spring crop from rust. The acreage is increasing in that region on that account. Fortunately the Saskatoon district has not been injured greatly by rust for the last 10 years, so there is not the same need for durum wheat here that we find in the south. To get the full benefit of standardization in our wheat crop, I feel confident that we can make more progress by thoroughly selecting our seed and using the standard red spring varieties than we can by introducing new varieties that are different in marketing quality.

A seed plot on each farm would not be a bad slogan for all the farmers in Saskatchewan to adopt. The farmers who reported comparative trials with the seed received from the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Department, in 1925, secured an average increase of 5.6 bushels per acre. As there are about 12,000,000 acres sown to wheat in Saskatchewan, it will not take a great deal of figuring to show that a five-bushel increase would mean an increase of 60,000,000 bushels in production. While I do not even hope that such a great increase could be obtained in the province as a whole, I do believe that many farmers could obtain that great an increase in yield on their own farms, by practicing seed selection and having a seed plot.

Standardizing the Oat Crop

The oat crop, which ranks second in importance in Saskatchewan, is fairly well standardized to a type known as the Canadian White or CW oats. Varieties that are yellow or of some other color are not needed under our conditions, with just one exception. At the present time, there is no white oat which is extra early in maturing. In order to get extra early maturity it is necessary to grow a different type of oats, which are smaller or more slender in size and light yellow in color. This type is represented by the Sixty-Day variety, and some near relatives such as the Cole. These varieties are extra early oats, and are generally grown to be fed or used for seed on the farms where they are grown, and do not complicate the marketing situation as much as off-type wheat would do. The extra early varieties are valuable in the districts where frost or some other enemy of the crop is likely to interfere with the production of the large white standard varieties.

There is a good choice of oat varieties that conform to the market requirements for CW oats, these include the Banner, Victory and the Gerlach, as well as the Abundance and several

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other varieties. Among these, the Banner are best known and most widely grown. The Victory is very much liked by some of the growers and produces a sample of threshed grain which generally appears better than a sample of Banner. Gerlach is a new variety, introduced here, and is apparently giving excellent results in the drier districts.

I have just recently made a careful study of these three varieties, and from the reports available at present, it appears that the Gerlach variety is especially suited for the drier districts. The Victory seems to be excellent in the north, if we can judge by results from the Rosthern Experimental Farm. The Banner excels in the districts, and in the sections where rainfall is fairly plentiful. The important point is, however, that all three of these varieties are standard and meet the market requirements for CW oats.

What Can Be Done With Barley

The barley crop presents a little different problem than that presented by wheat and oats. The top price barley on the market is used by the maltsters. What the malt-makers do with their malt is another problem with which we need not be concerned at present. Suffice it to say, that they find a demand for it. In order to make good quality malt it is necessary to have barley that will sprout evenly or in about the same length of time. Since different types of barley sprout unevenly it is quite important that the same type of barley be grown in any certain district.

Where two-rowed barley and six-rowed are grown in the same district, there is a lot of difficulty in keeping them from mixing either at the farm or at the elevator. For that reason, if we are to make real headway in improving our barley crop for marketing purposes, it is quite necessary to grow a single type in a single district. The University Field Husbandry Department has consistently advocated the production of two-rowed barley in the drier districts and six-rowed barley in the sections having plenty of rainfall.

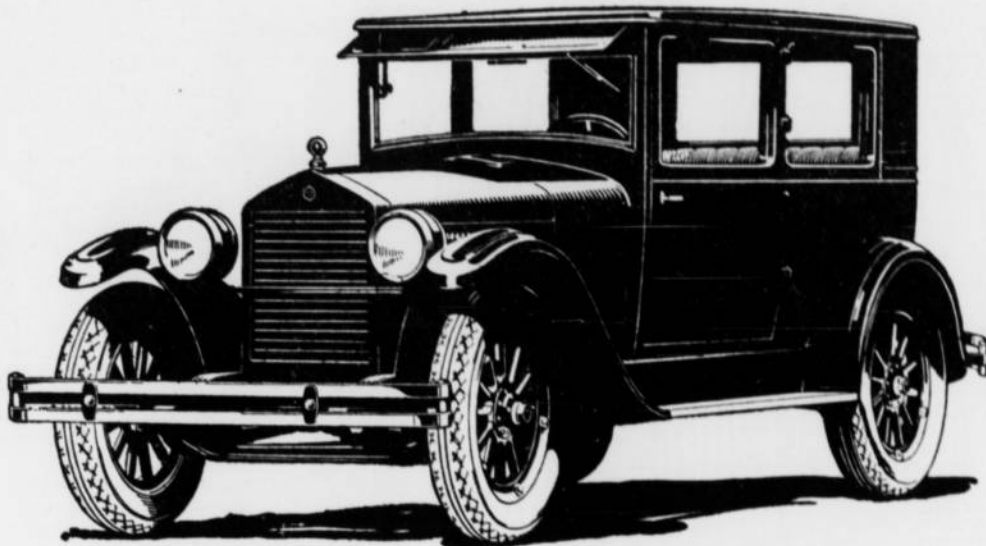
At Saskatoon, the highest yielding variety for several years past has been the Hannechen, a two-rowed variety brought here from Sweden originally, and further selected for Saskatchewan conditions. Seed of this variety has been distributed widely over the province. We have not refused to sell this variety in the damper districts, but we cautioned those who secured it, that it was especially adapted for the drier sections. We have also urged the use of a six-rowed barley known as O.A.C. 21, which was a selection developed at the Ontario Agricultural College, and have made a selection of our own from this variety, which we have named Keystone barley. We have distributed considerable of this selection in the eastern part of the province.

To make a long story short, I would recommend using the Hannechen barley in most districts west of the north and south line of the National Railway, and Keystone, or some pedigreed type of six-rowed barley, such as O.A.C. 21, in the district east of that line. Since local conditions vary, it is impossible to make a hard and fast rule about this, but it cannot be too strongly urged that each district should decide which type it is going to specialize in and then stick to that type, if they expect to get best rates when marketing the product.

There are many other crops besides those mentioned, and the principle of standardization can be used to good advantage with any crop that has to be marketed. Crops that are to be fed at home on the farm do not require as great attention to uniformity and standardization. In fact, some crops, such as pasture, had better be more or less mixed, but when raising cereal crops, wheat, oats, barley, etc., it would be difficult to give too much thought and attention to standardization, for by doing so, we can reap the reward of better price, greater production, and incidental advantages. Standardization in field husbandry is just as important as standardization in machinery.

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Gregor Mendel *The Abbot of Brunn*

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

IT has been the lot of many men, whose names are now well known to the world at large, and doubtless it has been the lot of many equally deserving but still unknown, to have been a generation before their time. Whether such men were fortunate or unfortunate is a debatable problem, but whether they secured recognition or not, whether the world refused to take their gift, or whether it reconsidered and took it at length, there is no doubt of their genuine worthiness of honor.

One of the most striking of such cases is that of Gregor Mendel, who gave the world one of the greatest contributions to science that it has yet received, a contribution hardly second to that of Darwin himself; and yet he narrowly missed oblivion.

Gregor Mendel, was born a peasant boy of Austro-Silesian stock. At an early age he entered the cloister at Brunn, and there, in his quiet life, with simple experiments with the ordinary garden pea, he discovered the great secret of heredity now known as Mendelism. His sterling qualities must have appeared in his chosen life-work as well as in the little side-line with which he amused his hours of freedom, for at length he became abbot of the monastery he had entered as a boy. As an abbot, however, he stood small chance of ever becoming known to you and me; it was left to his hobby of peacocking to do that.

After eight years of quiet work in seeking an answer to the questions which filled his mind, he published a short paper of some forty pages, giving the results of his researches. This was in 1865.

Discovery Buried

The paper remained unread. His labor was valued at nothing by the world. For just at that time, men's minds were so full of the newly-discovered Darwin theory, which seemed to explain everything, that they had no time to consider any other line of thought upon the same subject.

Years went by, and the complete confidence which men had in the theory of slow and gradual evolution by natural selection, began to fade away. Here lay a flaw and there a flaw, and the accumulated evidence set three scientists, DeVries, Correns and Tschermak, to working. In 1900, fully 35 years after the humble Mendel, the

three of them re-discovered the law of segregation simultaneously, without knowing anything of the work of Mendel on the same problem so long before. Then, after they had published their results, someone dug up the record of the experiments with the garden pea, and showed by how long a period the three men of science had been forestalled, proving once again that knowledge does not always reside where men think it is, and the true worth of men is not always known by appearance.

What was the secret of Mendel's success? It was in the clear eye which saw the problem which lay before him, in the clear scientific mind which devised a method of attacking it, and the power of inward vision which found a theory to correspond with the facts. Many men, both before and after him, kept accounts of what happened when unlike races of plants, animals and men were crossed, but none of them reduced it to the simple terms to which Mendel reduced it. They kept accounts of so many observations that the law which was operating in every case, was hidden. By adopting the magic formula "one thing at a time," Mendel found out the secret.

Many modifications of the Mendelian law have been discovered since 1900, but stated simply, the law is this, that the descendant is usually not intermediate in all characters between the two lines which produced it, but that one character is taken wholly from one side and another character wholly from the opposite side.

Reducing the question, as Mendel first did, to one opposing pair of characters, we find a mathematical law of chance which determines that out of four descendants in the second generation, one individual is wholly like one grandparent in respect to one character, and is as pure as regards that one character as if no crossing had ever taken place. Another individual is wholly like the other grandparent, and the remaining two are of deceptive appearance, outwardly being like one of the two sides, but actually being real hybrids.

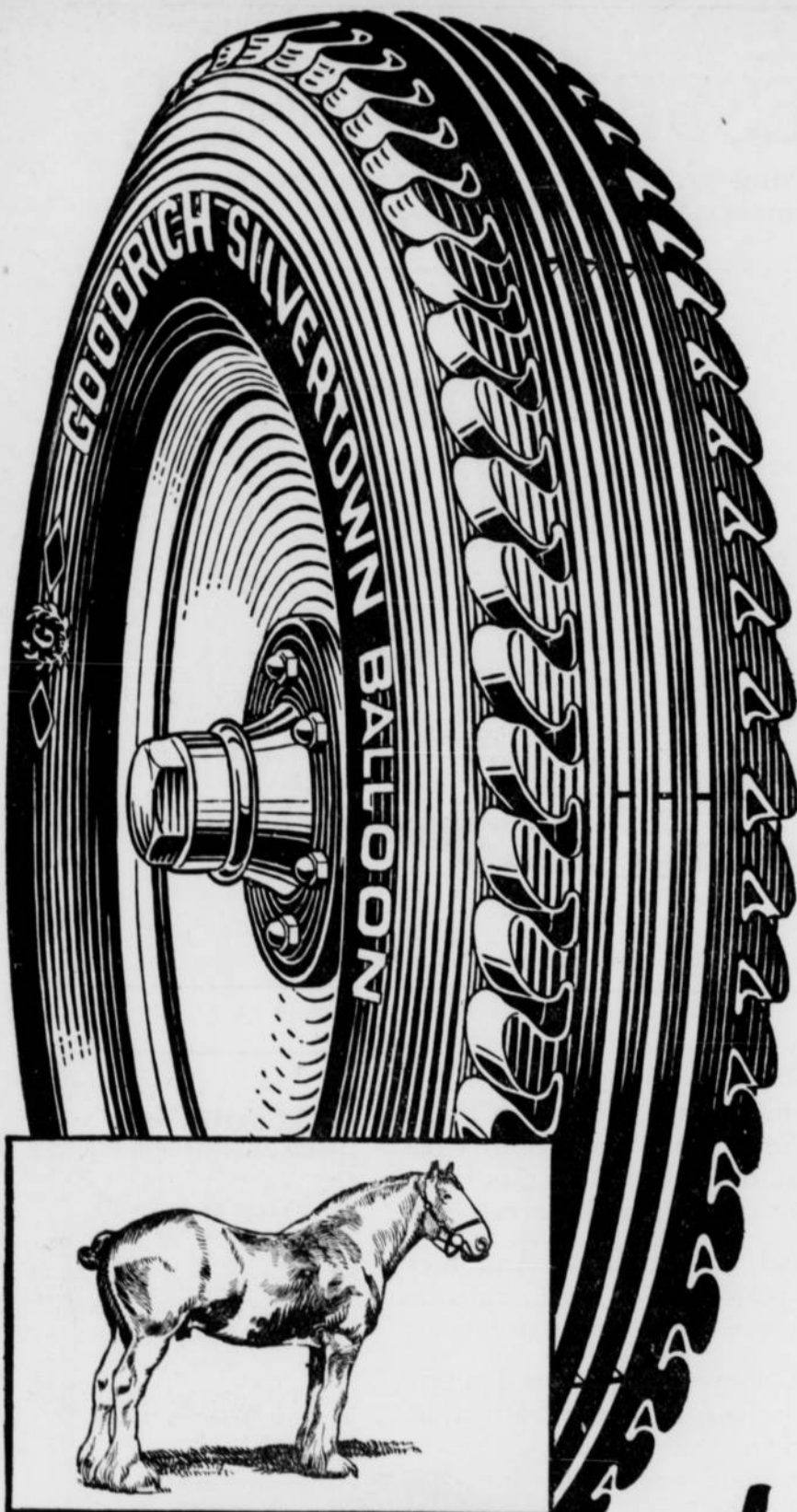
The law of Mendel has many applications in the breeding of animals and of new varieties of plants. There is no principle which will repay the breeder more adequately than a little study of this universal and most interesting law.

Arctic Meat Supply

THE famous Arctic explorer, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, is carrying on an excellent educational campaign for the development of the natural resources of that supposedly great barren and useless country north of the Arctic circle. Born in Manitoba of Icelandic parentage, Mr. Stefansson has given the best years of his life to Arctic exploration, and there is probably no greater living authority on that part of the world. He declares that in the Arctic and sub-Arctic, north of the line of successful wheat production, there are three billion acres, or nearly twice the area of the United States, which is in the main a grazing land. Between 1892 and 1902, the United States government brought 1,280 reindeer from Siberia into Alaska, and from this immigration the descendants now number 350,000. These reindeer need no shelter nor artificial feeding, but Mr. Stefansson says are as comfortable 300 miles beyond the Arctic circle "as the long-horned cattle were in Texas 75 years ago."

In summer the reindeer live mainly on the green grasses and half a dozen or a dozen kinds of brush, and in winter their food is mainly lichens. Mr. Stefansson says that in order to use the great northern grazing grounds to the full the Muskox (more properly called Ovibos), should be pastured along with the reindeer, and according to the grazing experts of the United States Department of Agriculture he will support 100,000,000 reindeer and about 500,000,000 muskox or ovibos. The reindeer meat from Alaska is already being shipped to the United States and served in the New York hotels where it is considered a real delicacy.

The ovibos meat is like beef in color and texture and flavor. Mr. Stefansson says that the ovibos wool will be very much sought after as it is softer than cashmere with approximately the heat retaining power of merino and good wearing qualities, and more important than all it will not shrink.



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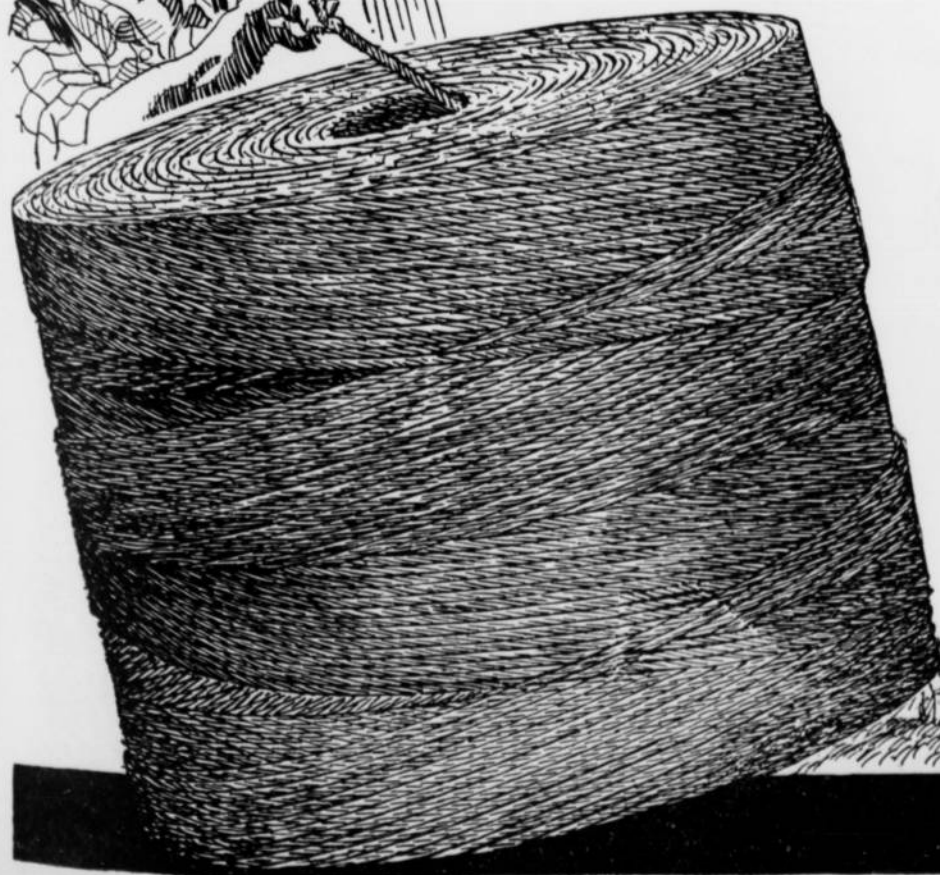
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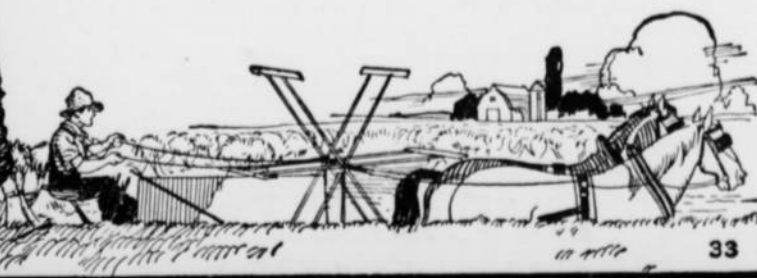
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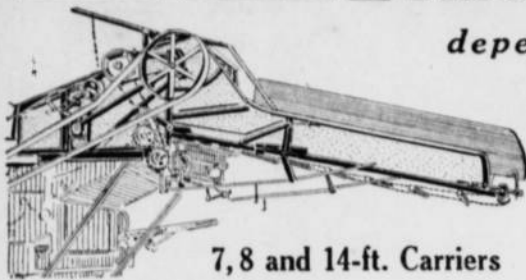
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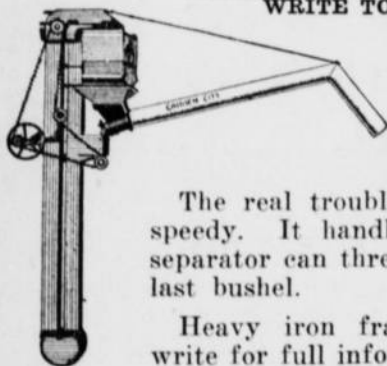
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Calgary's Second Oil Boom

By F. H. AVERY

TEN or twelve years ago Calgary had an oil boom which cost the people of Calgary, and others who became interested in it, several millions of dollars, about the net result of which was the proof that small quantities of gas and oil were found at various depths.

Most of the companies which were incorporated for drilling purposes became defunct. A few continued exploration work. Eighteen months ago the Royalite Company's well No. 4, near Okotoks, struck a tremendous flow of gas and naphtha, and its production has been increasing steadily since that time. Calgary was interested, but nothing in the nature of a boom followed this important strike. Overnight, however, a couple of months ago, the oil fever hit the city with a bang. Leases began to change hands rapidly and at ever increasing prices. Some old companies which still maintained their charters were resuscitated, and a lot of new companies were organized. Derrieks began to shoot up in the Turner Valley field, which is 40 miles south-west of Calgary, and everybody commenced to talk and think oil.

Public Stampedes

The staid business man proved no more immune from the fever than the "Steve Brodies." Wherever one goes, oil was and is the topic of conversation. Hotel rotundas are filled with people all talking oil. Offices sprang up all over the business streets of the city. Oil exchanges were formed and oil auction rooms, where every evening stocks of the various companies were sold at auction. The girls behind the store counters invested their wages in oil stocks—and those that sold as prices began to advance have made some money. Talk of the big profits to be made in oil stock speculation increased the fever. People from outside began to arrive, and a month ago there was a waiting list at practically every hotel in the city.

Every day some new rumor caused a flurry in the stocks concerned, and the stocks of new companies formed were quickly subscribed.

Today, however, the situation has changed considerably. There is a general attitude of waiting. Several wells are down to considerable depth and the feeling seems to be to let one or more of these wells "come in" before any more wells are commenced. If one of them should come, the lid will be off and Calgary will experience an oil boom which will put in the shade anything in its present or past history.

The Turner Valley Field

The Turner Valley, Calgary's Oil Hope, is in the foothills of the Rockies and is 15 miles due west of Okotoks. There are two or three wells producing comparatively small quantities of oil. There is the big Royalite No. 4 producing about 600 barrels a day of a higher gravity oil than is to be found anywhere else in the world. It requires purification and blending, but no refining, and it is accompanied by large volumes of natural gas, now piped off and sold in Calgary.

All the other wells now drilling hope

to reach the same formation, named Royalite Dolemite, in the hope that similar flows of oil will be found. S. J. Davies, A.R.S.M. and F.G.S., in an address before the Kiwanis Club at Calgary, early this month, made the statement that wells were being drilled in the Turner Valley where the rocks were dipping at an angle of 60 degrees, and making it practically hopeless to expect to strike either gas or oil in paying quantities. He warned his audience against unwarranted rise in stocks, at the same time expressing his faith in the future of the Turner Valley field.

Expensive Exploration

It may be pointed out that the Turner Valley field offers unusual exploration difficulties. Wells, it is now known, must go down anything from 3,000 to 5,000 feet, and perhaps deeper. The cost of drilling is estimated to be anywhere from \$125,000 to \$250,000 for one well, which, to a large extent, makes it a field in which the large and strong companies have much more hope of ultimate success than the small companies so often formed, and to which the public are asked to subscribe their money.

Speaking on the Turner Valley field itself, Mr. Davies said it had been proven the field contained a large structure, which according to past experience should hold gas and oil, should there be an horizon porous enough to contain it. It had also been proven, 10 years ago and again at the present time, that shallow production of wet gas and some oil (wet gas means natural gas which contains gasoline) can be secured from porous and lenticular sands found at depths from 1,000 to 3,000 feet in the Dakota and Kootenay formations. It is from the formations below these, however, that the greatest hope lies in securing oil in commercial quantities, and it is these that the companies now drilling are making every effort to reach.

The Wainwright Field

There is another oil field also exciting considerable attention at the present time, the Wainwright field. One well B.P. No. 3b, in this district is producing a low grade oil which is shipped to Edmonton and put through a refinery and is then used for fuel purposes. There are other wells in process of drilling, and one, the Edmonton-Wainwright well, which is expected to "come in" at any time now. This well is 2,240 feet and was completed in 32 days of actual drilling. The Wainwright field is believed to extend to a greater or lesser degree, almost or quite to the Saskatchewan boundary, and the indications are that there will be a number of wells drilled in what is known as the Battle River, or Ribstone Creek district. One well is being drilled just half-a-mile west of the town of Wainwright, while most of the other wells are four miles north of the town. There is nothing of the nature of a boom on in the Wainwright field, but a good deal of actual work is planned for the present summer, some of which has already been commenced.



A typical set of ranch buildings in Southern Alberta, where oil prospecting is being vigorously pushed

Birds and Poisoned Bait

Two contending views on the final effect of spreading poison for insect control

THE series of articles on cutworm control, which appeared in March and April issues of The Guide, has prompted R. Hawkins, of Windthorst, Sask., to write a lengthy criticism of the insect control methods recommended by provincial and federal departments of agriculture.

Mr. Hawkins' main contention is that the use of poison bait against grasshoppers, in such large quantities during 1920-22, disturbed the balance of nature by causing a heavy mortality among birds, and that the dearth of birds is now reflected in the abnormal increase in cutworms and tent caterpillars. He argues that a female cutworm is capable of laying 1,000 to 1,500 eggs in a season, and that the bird which eats the moth is a more effective control agent than poison bait, which kills only part of the cutworms and may kill some birds.

The campaign against the crow also comes in for his condemnation. He states that the crow is not so treated in older countries with a settled agriculture. Indeed, he declares poison bait is a thing unknown overseas.

Another point raised by Mr. Hawkins is the failure of government investigators to promote mechanical contrivances for insect control, such as the hopperdozer in use in locust-ridden sections of the United States. In this connection he cites a newspaper account of a German experience:

"Bochalt, Germany, September 7, 1924.—A plague of locusts has brought a new industry to this region where the insects have been gathered by the ton and oil extracted from their bodies. The locusts came over the frontier from Holland by countless billions, and were caught by women and boys with great baskets.

"The oil is intended for airplane motors, and is said to be particularly adaptable for winter flying because it does not congeal at low temperatures. Good, fat locusts retailed at about one-fourth of a cent a pound. After the insects passed through the oil extracting process the refuse was used for fertilizer."

Mr. Hawkins concludes by saying: "I now leave this in the hands of farmers to decide, 'Will I put out any more poison on my farm?'"

The Guide has put Mr. Hawkins' comment before Prof. King, not with the purpose of starting an acrimonious controversy, but for a scientific appraisal of the suggestions which Mr. Hawkins has put forward. His answer follows:

Prof. King's Reply

"Some of Mr. Hawkins' observations are very interesting, and it is a pleasure to find someone who has given so much thought to this involved problem, even though I fear too great reliance on half-truths have led him astray in certain important conclusions.

"Mr. Hawkins contends that the use of poisoned baits in the past has resulted in the destruction of the birds which would otherwise have kept the insects in control, with the ultimate result that the final condition is worse than the first; thus, he argues, insect outbreaks are the direct result of the use of poisons which have been employed to control them. He writes: 'Now the more poison that is broadcast over the land, the more insects we will have.' He attributes the present cutworm outbreak to 'officialism,' and the grasshopper bait campaign of a few years ago.

"I do not fear that any fair-minded observer who examines all the facts will arrive at these erroneous conclusions, but lest anyone who has not had this opportunity, should be led to neglect any of the present known means of control, especially the poisoned bait remedy for the Red-backed cutworm in particular, I would like to mention briefly the following facts:

"1. Outbreaks of certain insects have occurred long before poisoned baits were used and before the coming of

agriculture has altered natural conditions. Plagues of destructive locusts or grasshoppers have been recorded since the dawn of history, for example witness the Biblical accounts. In North America tremendous outbreaks occurred in the unsettled western prairies, followed by migration during the years 1873 to 1876 into the Mississippi valley states. It is noteworthy that this took place before the coming of civilization had affected the birds, and there is evidence that these outbreaks occurred periodically before as they have since that time; that is, before as well as since civilization disturbed the so-called 'balance of nature' in those regions.

"2. Other insect species have assumed importance only after agriculture had radically changed the existing conditions, but in the instance of the Red-backed cutworm at least, the effect on bird life was undoubtedly one of the least important of these changes. Important outbreaks of this cutworm in Saskatchewan are recorded for 1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1915 and 1925, with lesser outbreaks in many of the intervening years; at least the earlier ones of these occurred before the white man had materially affected the bird population.

Plow Improves Conditions for Worms

"3. With respect to the Red-backed cutworm the more important changes wrought by man have been the enormous increase in the areas of loose soil bearing an abundant food supply available for it. In my study it has become apparent that the species was already adapted to conditions similar to those of arable land, and hence was able to multiply greatly and at once when these conditions were extended. These conditions, with the normal fluctuations of the species, are the important and real causes of its periodic outbreaks.

"It is true that we appear to have more important insect problems in these new lands than in older-settled communities. A very important factor in this is that we have millions of acres in the same crop, while more than nine-tenths of our average crop area is in spring-sown cereals, as contrasted with the intensive cultivation of small fields and the constant rotation of crops in the Old Country. Another factor, probably of great importance, is that in lands where agriculture has been practiced for hundreds of years, conditions appear to have reached an approximate balance.

"4. Careful observations have convinced me that, when poisoned bait is applied for the Red-backed cutworms according to the directions given, one need not in the least fear that birds or poultry will be killed. Most of the poisoned cutworms go below the surface to die, while it is very seldom that dead cutworms above ground are picked up by birds. Furthermore the largest, most heavily-poisoned cutworms have been found to contain each less than the infinitesimally small amount of one-thousandth part of a grain of arsenic. By all means use all possible precautions with arsenic, just as is done with fire or any other dangerous but useful agency.

Birds Miss Night Fliers

"5. In relation to the Red-backed cutworm, birds apparently play only a small part either beneficial or harmful. The night flying habits of the moths render them almost immune from the attacks of these enemies, while very few birds find the Red-backed cutworms except when the cutworms are exposed during cultivation. On the other hand, a considerable amount of harm is done by the birds, through their consuming beneficial insects, principally insects, many of which are of day-flying habits. The importance of the parasites is shown by the fact that in the Saskatoon area in 1925, parasites destroyed more than 50 per cent. of the cutworms, the majority of which

Turn over to Page 26

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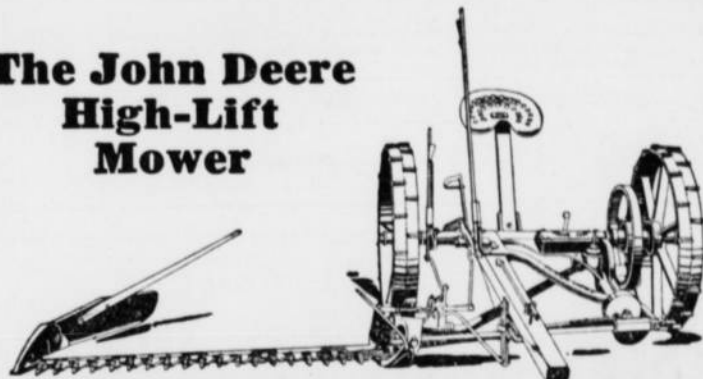
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Breaking Brush Land

By Guide readers who have learned in the school of experience

LIVING in a brush country," writes a Guide reader from northeastern Saskatchewan, "we see several ways of clearing tried. Most farmers are content to let the fire do it for them. Others cut the trees close to the ground, let them lie, and try for a fire when the grass grows up well. One man of my acquaintance slashed 75 acres of poplar from four to six inches at the butt. The second year he got a good fire, and the fourth year he broke the whole piece with four horses on a 16-inch brush breaker."

L. H. Bonner, Birtle, Man., says: "Generally we cut everything clean in the winter time, then leave it four or five years or until the stumps are rotten. When using this method it is well to run a fire over the land every year or two to keep the willows and small brush from getting a start. This is by far the cheapest way of clearing land we have tried."

Don't Burn Soil

With regard to the use of fire, Jas. Robson, Dauphin, Man., enjoins farmers who are dealing with light or very dry soil not to employ fire as it smolders away for a long time in the humus and fries out the fat out of the land. Another writer gives it as his opinion that where the tree is cut or killed in June or July while full of sap, the roots rot quicker than where trees are chopped during the winter. It would be interesting to know if this squares with the general experience.

Ralph H. Garden, Wolseley, Sask., has a systematic plan for the employment of fire in dealing with the ordinary small growth of poplar and willow commonly met with on the prairie. "My method," he says, "would be first to slash down all brush so that it fell north and south. You get a better burn with a west wind this way. The brush should lay for a year. After it is thoroughly dry a winrow of straw can be laid on the west side, and on a favorable warm day with a stiff breeze, brush should be lit along winrow of straw."

"This method saves a vast amount of labor and money, as after you burn the brush and trees they are done with. You do not have charred remains of half burned stumps laying about to be handled again as is frequently the case where the trees are allowed to fall at random. To counter the loss of the marketable wood you have the valuable salts of potash left after the fire which bring immediate returns in a heavier crop."

It should not be necessary in writing an article for the consideration of grown people to have to add a caution about starting damaging bush fires, but for the benefit of those in every community who are careless about the rights of others, let it be said again with all the force of implication that it carries, that fire is a good servant but a bad enemy. Handle it with scrupulous care!

Brush Cutters

Chopping and burning are not the only methods of clearing the surface. There is the brush cutter and this implement, too, has its advocates and detractors. Stanley J. Halwa, Ledue, Alta., is strong for brush cutters, provided they are not used in stony coun-

try. Get your brush cutting done in June or July is his advice, for then the trees are full of sap. Hitch it to a tractor to get best results, for with this kind of motive power it will not slide out when it hits heavy brush. He declares that it does not pay to cut trees nor to pull stumps that are not at least five inches in diameter.



Frank Erben, Barford, Sask., yanks out the stumps without taking the trouble to cut off the tops. It's all right if you have a long enough chain.

Other experienced brush tamers hold that scrub cutters are unsatisfactory, because while they leave the surface clean, they do not touch the roots, and these are what cause the plowman his real difficulty. Better, they say, to take out the big roots first as last and done with them.

Stump pullers are indispensable in heavy brush, and there are larger stumps that resist everything but dynamite, but for the ordinary light brush found on the prairie, these aids do not find wide use. The former will find profitable employment along the northern fringe of the wheat belt where tree growth is large enough to provide large sized

evergreens. It is doubtful if explosives can be used on any grain farms with profit.

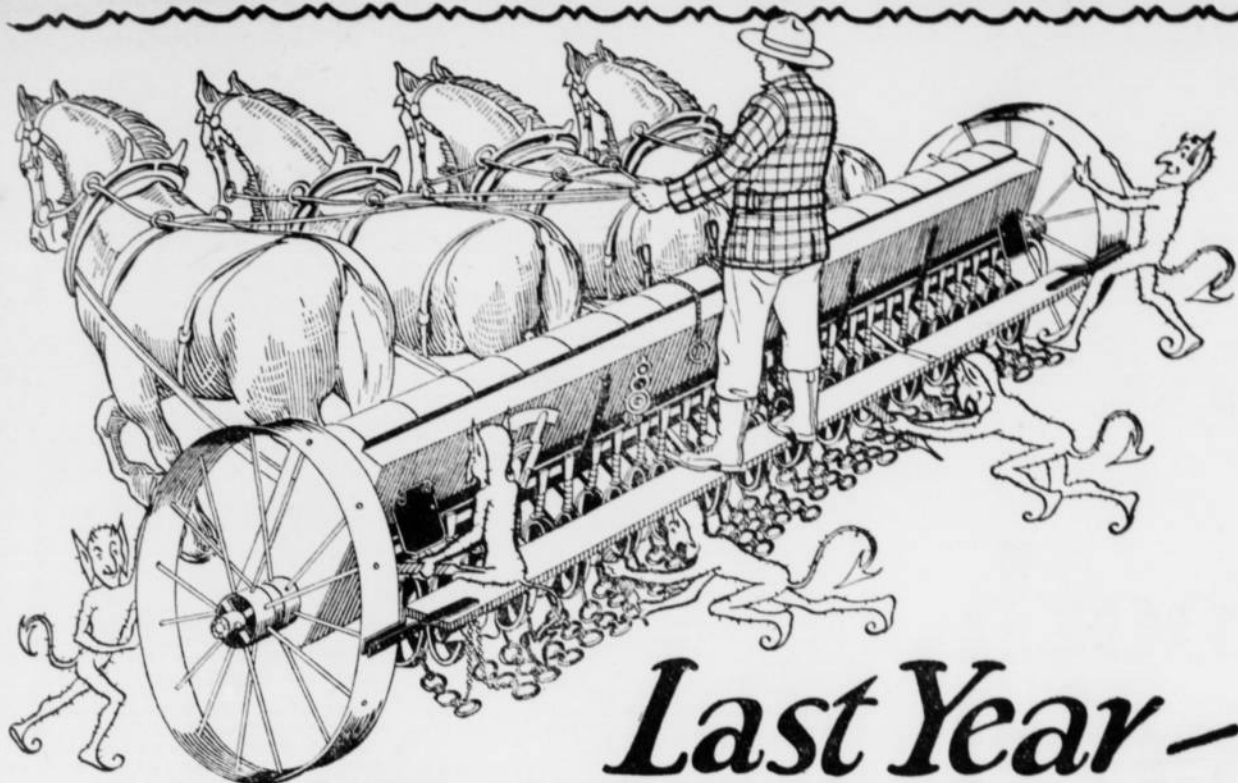
Getting Out the Roots

The commonest method of removing roots is illustrated by the cut on this page. Two methods may be followed. The commonest is to cut the trees in the winter and trim them, using the wood for house fuel. In his case it is well not to cut too close to the ground for a long stump gives a greater leverage for yanking out the roots. For the same purpose the other method is preferred in districts where the firewood supply is not limited. That is to pull the tree out whole without any cutting whatever. Hitch the chain high up on the tree. Have a long chain so that the branches do not whip the team and lead to accidents.

If the stumps can be handled by a two-horse team, it is well not to use more, as manhandling a four-horse doubletree with a logging chain attached to the clevis is very heavy work. A steady team, with a man standing over the roots to give them a timely stroke as the tree takes the strain, can deal with a surprisingly large tree. Many of The Guide correspondents prefer a tractor for handling stumps which are too large for a two-horse team.

Phil Haffner uses a device on his farm at Craven, Sask., that may be useful to some other Guide readers. He says: "With the smaller trees we have had very good success by using a hardwood plank about four feet long, with a V cut in one end for the chain. Then by hooking our chain to the bottom of the tree and inserting the plank under the chain, on an angle, with the top of the plank to the tree and drawing over this leverage, we were able to draw the trees out quite easily."

Willows are more difficult to handle than poplar trees. In many cases it pays to pass over some gnarled old roots of big willow clumps. It takes a lot of time to fight them to a finish the first time over the field, and they decay fairly rapidly if the bush is completely killed. One of our correspondents at Clandeboye, Man., who has a good word to say for brush cutters when employed on poplars, reminds us that willows bend too easily and do not offer sufficient resistance, with the result that



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the brush cutter usually passes over them and leaves the majority uncut.

Alex. Woods, who did his brush cutting as an old-timer in the Wapella district, springs a wrinkle that is new to the editor. "The big willow bunches can sometimes be taken out with a pole and a piece of heavy chain and a hook," he says. "The chain is fastened to the big end of the pole and should be about three feet or more long. It is then wound round the base of the willow bunch and hooked into one of the big roots. Then hitch the team on to the other end of the pole and drive round the bunch till it is twisted out."

In all stump pulling, some time will be saved if this farmer's advice is heeded. He works with a heavy hook with a grip on it that one man can conveniently handle, thrusting the nose of the hook into the base of the stump or round some of the main roots. "The

team need hardly ever stop," he says. "Just drop you hook behind a root, a pull, and it is gone. Work in a circle and if you miss a root don't back up. Go to the next and come back to this one when your team is facing that way on your next round."

As in breaking any kind of raw land, the work should be done early in the season. Brush breaking done after August 1, will invariably produce a poorer crop than early plowed land, and it will take longer to work the trash out of the land.

All The Guide correspondents favor brush breakers for the work of plowing—the heavier the better—and of a size to suit the power at the farmer's disposal. Fin or standing coulters also have the preference. This is the kind of work at which tractors are at their best, and the old, type of tractor, slow and of tremendous weight, has never

been beaten for breaking brush. However, small outfits do the work well, and even four good horses on a small brush breaker can tackle formidable breaking jobs.

There is a great temptation to plow very deep, as in so doing the operator misses many of the troublesome roots. Here is what a Saskatchewan farmer says in a letter which is replete with good sense. "Do not plow any deeper than you have to as you will bring up too much subsoil which is not only detrimental to clearing but is hard on your machinery. Also large clods of earth adhere to the roots and it takes longer to bring them to the surface."

Here is Mr. Bonner's idea as to what makes a proper hitch for an engine-drawn brush breaker. "Hitch the plow to the tractor with a stiff hitch to permit backing if necessary. We use a piece of old plow frame strengthened

by bolting a piece of log the full length of it. To cover the brush we fasten a piece of heavy chain from the axle of the furrow wheel to the beam, just over the mouldboard, and give it enough slack to cover the trash well. We also run one drive wheel of the engine on the plowed land thus packing everything down solid and leaving it in good shape for subsequent cultivation. We tried eight horses on this 20-inch brush breaker but it was too much of a load for them and we could not cover the scrub properly."

Lastly, about cultivating broken brush land. The disc is the common implement to use first on all breaking, but one of our correspondents declares that it pays to use the harrows first because the disc does not cut properly till the roots have been pulled out of the ground but bounces about on the litter strewn surface.

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Mrs. R. Fahrni (Margaret Minaker), of Gladstone, Man., sent The Guide this interesting photo of her family at work in the "tater field."

Plantin' Taters

By Margaret Minaker

Don't suppose the blackbird will
Ever pipe his springtime trill.
Or the poplar buds begin
Blowing to a misty green;
But I'll feel a longing grow
To be out where earth's a-glow,
Following a fresh-turned row,
Plantin' taters!

Do you mind how Dad would call
Out the family, great and small?
Every youngster he would need,
With his pail of cut-up seed;

Even baby rode the plow,
And do you remember how
Black he grew, from chin to brow,
Plantin' taters!

There we learned to work away,
Not to quit when tired, for play.
Steady boys make steady men.
Can't you hear Dad's words again?
Don't suppose I'll ever learn,
In the Maytime, not to yearn
To be out where furrows turn,
Plantin' taters!

Planning Garden to Advantage

Women readers of The Guide discuss gardening points raised in published letter from Mrs. E. H., who asked what are some of the best vegetables to plant so that a well-balanced diet may be secured for a farm family, the year around

OUR garden gave me such satisfaction and a feeling of time well spent, last year, that I feel I would like to discuss some of the points raised. Most of the work of looking after the garden does seem to fall to us women, in most cases not always through lack of interest on the men's part but from lack of time.

Our garden plot is large enough so that each year we plant garden in only half of it and summer-fallow the other half. This has meant a great deal to me when it comes to weeding, which is perhaps the hardest part of gardening.

In planning my garden the first year I left a row down one side where I set out rhubarb and asparagus roots. This row being on the outside does not interfere with plowing the rest of the ground. Both of these are of great value to us, providing a vegetable and a fruit early in the spring, and in a short time there will be a surplus to can.

For the first year, if one has not done much gardening, I would advise trying only those vegetables which are easily grown and do not require too much special care. Don't try too many but try and find use for all kinds you do plant. The following are all easily grown and are all sown in the garden with the exception of tomatoes, which I have always started in the house and transplanted to the garden when warm enough: Radish, lettuce, turnips, parsnips, beets, onions (both seed and multipliers for early green onions), peas, beans, corn, cabbage, cucumbers, pumpkins, citron, tomatoes. I always plant two kind of peas instead of sowing at different intervals. I have used McLean's Little Gem for early peas, as they are short vines and need no support. For later peas I use the Stratagem, a very sturdy grower, with large pods. The latter, on account of their size, are a real time-saver at canning time.

I don't think anyone who has a garden containing these vegetables will suffer from lack of a well-balanced diet in summer. It is in winter we are liable to be in need of variety, so we must take stock of our garden and see where we can put it to best advantage.

First, what can be dug and stored away in our cellar? There is no saving in spending time canning what will keep well by storing. So plan to store carrots, turnips, parsnips, beets,

cabbages. My favorite vegetables for canning are peas, beans, ripe tomatoes and corn; sometimes I dry the corn and beans as well.

The pumpkins and citron may be safely stored for quite a while in a dry place. There is an advantage in that as I generally have most of my sealers filled up about that time. By the time threshing is over, one has usually emptied quite a number and has more time for canning, so I bring out the empty sealers and fill them all up again.

For adding attractiveness to winter meals bring up a few stored carrots and a jar of peas. They make a fine combination served on the same dish, with carrots in the centre and peas around the outside; use a can of peas or tomatoes for a dish of hot soup when the men come in on a cold winter evening, or a dish of macaroni and tomato spread with bread crumbs and baked; or perhaps it may be tomato and onions stewed, and served with cold meat. Add a salad to your meal and see how it helps. Chop up cabbage, an apple, an onion and a few nuts if desired; or one might prefer a few of your beets boiled and chopped up with salad dressing. Even just a common stewed dinner, which often appeals to men in cold weather, owes its charm to our common vegetables when meat, onions, carrots and dumplings are combined.

Pickles always add a finish to the appearance of our table. From my garden I have a variety to choose from: Rhubarb relish, ripe or green tomato pickle, tomato catsup, cucumber pickles, corn and cabbage relish.

It often is hard to vary pies in the winter, but if one makes good use of their garden it need not be too difficult. Seal up plenty of rhubarb by the cold water method and you have fruit not only for pie but for a variety of puddings as well. Pumpkin pie makes a change. Try it some day spread with whipped cream and sprinkled with cocoanut and see how attractive it is. I always make up a crock full of green tomato mince-meat as well. This, along with the citron for preserves and carrots for marmalade, are a welcome addition to our winter's supply.

So even if we must do the greater part of the gardening after the ground is ready, don't do without a garden for it means so much to the family throughout the entire year.—Mrs. A. Jeffrey, Man.

Garden Gives Feeling of Home

What a wonderful difference it makes in the most humble looking little shanty or shack to see a well-cared-for garden with a few beautiful flowers, and perhaps a few trees or shrubs; it instantly gives one the feeling it is a home, though humble. Now, to have a good garden there are certain conditions we must fulfil.

Here, in Saskatchewan, we have proved through years of experience, we can grow grain and gardens with very little rain if the land is well summerfallowed. And for the best success in gardens, lots of well-rotted manure should be well worked in, as it makes everything grow so much faster, and matures before our early frosts in the fall. Here is where the husband's help, interest and co-operation helps out greatly. Few women alone, can prepare the land for the best results—there should be some kind of a fence to protect it from stray stock, and the work is so much easier done if the rows are far enough apart to run a one-horse cultivator; the rest of the work a woman can do alone nicely. It is a good idea to have two plots of ground, one for garden the other for potatoes, and change about each year. Now for quantity and kind of seeds for a family of six, I find the following is plenty, leaving lots for canning and pickling:

- 4 lb. Beans, Black Wax
- 2 pkts. Beets, Early Eclipse
- 2 pkts. Cucumbers, Earliest
- 1 pkt. Head Lettuce
- 4 lb. Peas, American Wonder
- 4 lb. Peas, Little Gem
- 1 pkt. Parsnips, Guernsey
- 1 pkt. Tomatoes, Earliana
- 1 pkt. Swede Turnip
- 1 pkt. Cabbage, Copenhagen
- 1 pkt. Carrots, Chantenay
- 4 lb. Squaw Corn
- 1 pkt. Onions, Yellow Globe
- 1 pkt. Radish, Icicle
- 1 pkt. Cauliflower

Another thing that is a wonderful help in planning attractive and appetizing meals in the early spring is a small garden of perennial vegetables, as they are ready to use long before anything in your general garden is ready and need very little care. Perennial or winter onions are ready to eat as soon as the grass starts to grow, and as they have a bunch of seed onions on top that later on can be used for cooking, are fine all through the season. If you are fond of greens get a package of dandelion, Improved Cabbage Head. Mine were much larger than the uncultivated wild dandelion. A few horse-radish roots makes a great appetizing relish with meats in the spring. If you put a little grated horse-radish and vinegar in the top of your pickles it will prevent mold or fermenting. Surely, you will want some rhubarb, the strawberry, Victoria, is good. It has such large stocks. Currants do fine anywhere, and while green make fine pies or sauce, and very nice jelly when ripe.

Have a Perennial Plot

Now for your perennial garden. Have everything in rows, so they are easily cultivated, they will grow better from year to year. If you love flowers get a collection of perennial flowers and put in your permanent garden plot. If you haven't any trees, get an ounce of caragana seeds, they grow very fast; you can easily transplant them.

I started in just the way I have been telling you, kept adding a few more plants and tree seeds. I have a few beautiful Tartarian Honeysuckle started in this way, also lilac. I felt I could not wait till we got around to lay out our grounds right. Now they have been growing these years and can easily be transplanted where we want them. Mrs. E. H. asks which are the best adapted for canning—peas, beans, young beets (the tops make fine greens). All the above are easily canned, some find corn more difficult.—Mrs. W. M. Bell, Sask.

Securing Variety

To begin with, a garden must be plowed deep, to give good results, and harrowed down as soon as plowed. It should be planted as soon after as possible, before the ground starts drying out, raking the ground with a hand-rake to smooth down the little ridges

that have been made by the harrow; it also makes a better seed bed.

I like best to plant my garden in rows the whole length or width of the garden patch, making the rows two feet apart, if you intend to take care of it by hand, but if you have a horse cultivator to work with then the rows should be three or three-and-a-half feet apart, according to how much space you have for a garden. First, plant a couple rows of sunflowers on the north and west sides for a protection, where there is no wind-break.

I always plant the hardest vegetables first, such as onions (seeds and sets) radishes, peas, lettuce, turnips, carrots, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, etc. These I put in any time between May 10 to 24. Then next I plant corn, tomatoes, pumpkin, beans, cucumbers, vegetable marrow and a few flowers. If space is limited I plant a few flower seeds here and there in the garden amongst the vegetables, no garden seems complete without them. I soak some of the seeds from six to eight hours before planting, such as peas, beans and radishes. As the growing season here is so short I like to make all the haste I can in every way, therefore, I pick my seeds with care preferring most of the extra early sorts, refusing all the late ones. If I find a good variety of seed in any one kind of vegetable I stick to it. We can grow any kind of radishes, lettuce, onions, carrots, beets and turnips, because they mature quicker than the others.

Cultivation Important

After stretching a piece of twine across the garden where I want the first row, I make a drill about two inches deep with the hoe, take equal parts of lime and wood-ashes mixed, or just lime, sprinkle a small quantity along in this drill (this acts as a fertilizer, also kills the cutworms) stir it up with the dirt, then plant the seeds (taking care not to plant too thick) cover them up, tramping the dirt down firmly on the seeds.

During real dry weather the garden should be hoed or cultivated at least once a week. If there should happen to be plenty of rain during the summer, it does not require it so often, but when I think it needs hoeing I like to get it done before it rains and early in the morning before the sun gets too hot. I pull the weeds in the rows, as I find I can do it so much easier and quicker than while the ground is wet. If I have any transplanting to do, I try to get it done in the evening, especially if I think its going to rain during the night or next day. If it should not rain as I had expected, then I cover my plants during the day for a couple days to keep off the sun, and let them get a start, uncovering them at night. If the weather should turn exceedingly warm and dry for a while, I try to water all the garden, at least once during the dry spell. A little water works wonders just at this time. If no other water is available and I have to use the well water, I get the men to haul up a barrel full at noon, leaving it in the sun to take off the chill, until evening. With the hoe I hill up everything a little, so the water will get a chance to soak in around the roots of the vegetables and not run off. I keep at it every evening until it's all been watered.

This is the variety of vegetables I aim to plant every year: Golden Wax, Black Wax or Butter Beans; Extra Early Egyptian Blood Turnip Beets; Copenhagen Market, Glory of Enkhui-zen, Flat Dutch Cabbage; Chantenay Half-Long, Danvers Half-Long Carrots; Early Snowball or Early Whitecap Cauliflower, Squaw or Golden Bantam Corn; Early White Spine or Long Green Cucumber; Grand Rapids, Iceberg Lettuce; Silver Skin, Yellow Globe Danvers Onions; Onion Sets, either Yellow Bottom or Multipliers; Guernsey Half-Long Parsnips; American Wonder or Dwarf Telephone Peas; Early Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin; French Breakfast, Early Scarlet, Long White Icicle Radish; Long-Keeping Swede, Early Snowball Turnips; Earliana Tomatoes; White Bush Vegetable Marrow.—Mrs. H. L. Fields, Sask.



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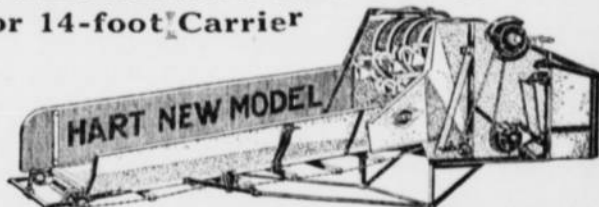
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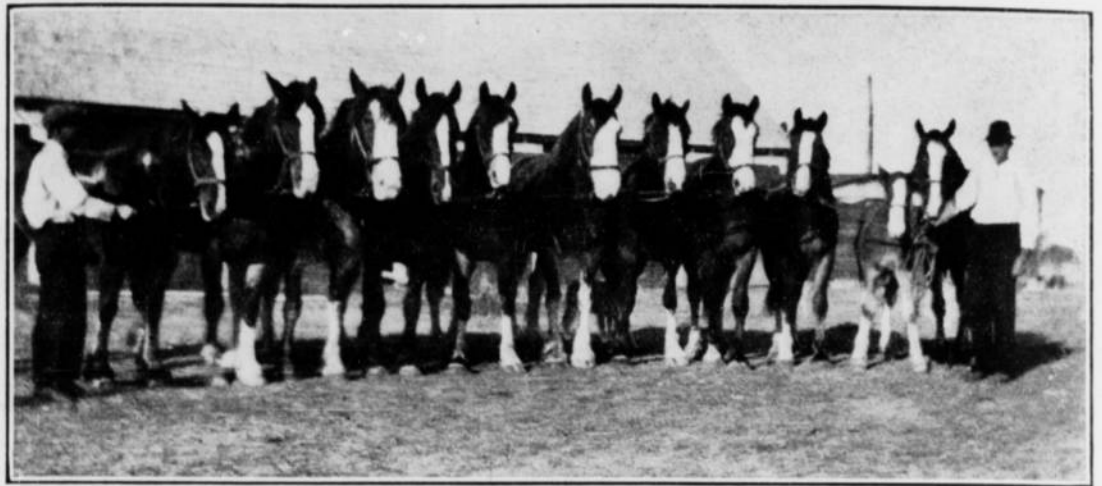
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Livestock

A Little Story About a Brood Mare



This string of Clydesdale drafters and drafters-in-the-making is all one family, the mother with the last born on the extreme right, the others standing in order of seniority from the left. No money in the horse business? You can't tell that to Jas. H. Currie, their owner, who lives at Glamis, Sask. It may be a losing game to raise 1,300 and 1,400-pound horses for sale, but it's cheaper to raise them than to go into the market and buy this kind of horse-flesh. Gives a fellow a little pride in his outfit, too, if he can breeze into town with a six-horse span such as this family provides. Mr. Currie would like the tractor fellows to tell him how he should figure out the depreciation on this kind of a mare.

Cut Prices on Bucks

PACKERS announce that beginning July 15, 1926, a cut of \$2.00 per hundredweight will be put into effect on all buck lambs arriving at central stock yards. On October 1, this cut will be increased to \$3.00. The announcement is made in plenty of time to allow flock owners to get busy with the castrating knife and eliminate the loss which attends the raising of bucks, and dogs their footsteps through the market.

The campaign which packers are making against buck lambs this year is practically the same as the one carried on on a nation-wide basis in 1925, and in the East alone in 1924. In the first year the imposition of a penalty against bucks reduced them from 39 per cent. to 9 per cent. in one year. Figures are not available, but the trade assures The Guide that a very marked improvement was wrought in western marketings in 1925.

The market for years has been faced with the difficulty of heavy lambs. Home consumers and the export markets are insistent on cuts from lambs that yield from 35 to 40 pounds dressed. The difficulty of disposing of the heavier cuts is increasing.

Buyers therefore were forced to start to discriminate in price against heavy lambs. To a considerable extent cuts from one cent to three cents per pound on lambs over 90 pounds weight at the farm have been made during the past fall and winter. Undoubtedly such discrimination will have to be continued and extended.

This is a matter of grave importance to sheep breeders. If loss to the lamb trade is to be avoided earnest consideration must be given to the remedy. Some of the remedy will have to be applied through the comparatively slow process of changes in the breeds of sheep used. But a great deal may be done this year by:

1. Providing a little special feed so as to have the lambs fat enough before they reach 90 pounds weight.
2. Marketing lambs from the large breeds of sheep as soon as they are fat.
3. Picking out the faster maturing lambs when they reach 80 to 90 pounds weight at the farm and disposing of them.

Just in this respect it is worth mentioning that retail lamb cuts which are selling in Winnipeg for 40 cents per pound are selling in Toronto from five to eight cents less. Good handyweight lambs are selling in Toronto on the hoof for 14 cents per pound. Winnipeg quotations are from 9 cents to 15 cents per pound. The truth is that it is practi-

cally impossible to buy prime lambs in Manitoba today, and the man who has the right stuff can get the upper price. That should be a mark of encouragement to those who are endeavoring to raise this class of stock.

Two Litters a Year

"I have had considerable experience along the lines of raising two litters a year from the same sow," says John Knott, of Bredenburg. "When I first started to raise two litters a year, I had almost decided it was a failure. That was many years ago, but by close observation and proper attention to details I have reversed that decision."

"To begin with then, if we are to raise two litters a year, we must in the first place choose our breeding sows with an eye to their fitness for raising the type of pig which we consider most profitable. Next we must decide at what time of the year we wish our sows to farrow. Right here is where haphazard methods will nearly always result in failure."

"From my own experience, I find that the best time for farrowing is in the months of March and September. This brings our first litter into the August-September market when hogs are usually a good price, and our second litter on the February and March market, thus avoiding the over-stocked fall market."

"The next problem will be the proper housing of our sows. If the first litter is to come early, a warm place for farrowing is absolutely necessary, otherwise our young pigs are liable to freeze to death. For my part I always have my sows farrow in pens in the cattle barn where there is no danger of the young pigs freezing to death if they should not get attention just at the time, but here again the successful hog raiser will try to be on hand to see that all is well, and by doing so will often save many young pigs."

"The next step is the proper feeding of the litters. I never wean pigs earlier than the seventh week. By this time the little fellows have learnt to eat well. I then feed a mixture of shorts, oat chop and barley chop, one-third of each, with a little skim-milk and boiled potatoes added."

"After four or five weeks feeding as above I usually get the hogs down to a straight diet of half oat and half barley chop fed dry and with plenty of good clean water to drink. This ration I continue until the hogs are ready for market."

"The plan of feeding I have just outlined I use more particularly for winter-fed hogs. Just a few words on

the winter-fed litter. They, like the brood sow, must have comfortable quarters. It is worse than time wasted to try to raise winter-fed hogs in some place where it freezes almost as hard inside as out. No matter how much dry bedding they may have, the fact that they are always huddled in a heap trying to keep warm is against any normal development and often results in rickety, crampy, hunch-backed pigs, which after six or eight months feeding are not worth the value of the feed they have eaten."

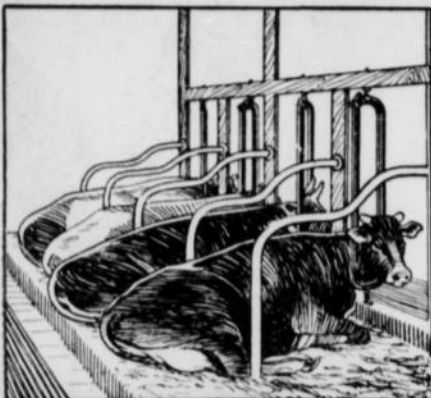
"I find that the plan of feeding as I have outlined will give me hogs weighing from 180 pounds to 220 pounds at six and a half months old, and although many of our hog raisers can do better than this, I know that this is well above the average."

"Of the summer-fed litter I have not much to say. With the varied feed at our command in summertime it is much easier to keep the hogs growing than in winter. That is why so many farmers are shy of winter-fed pigs. To sum up then we find our reasons in favor of the two-litter-a-year brood sow are as follows: First, the cost of producing young pigs is almost cut in half; second, the winter-fed litter brings in cash at a time when the average farmer does not have much else to sell; third, he does not have to feed idle sows through the summer, therefore, I would say to all hog raisers by all means be sure and have your sows bring you two litters a year."

Woven Wire

As with the morning sun I rose and wandered o'er my acres fair, the birds of summer bravely sang and flowers scented all the air; but when I reached the summit tall of the high hill from which I view, my broad and fertile acres spread and bathed and festooned all with dew; the sight that met my withered gaze destroyed at once my peace of mind, and made me tear my scanty locks and with loud curses rend the wind; for through my rich alfalfa fields, unfettered, roamed my neighbor's cows, while in my corn lot with content his horses fed along the rows, his hogs were rooting out my spuds, his sheep were in my mangel patch, his turkeys fed upon my wheat, among my rye his hens did scratch.

But why should such a careless jay, as I admit myself to be, against my neighbor curse and rail, the fault all lies alone with me. For had I but with foresight keen, around my fields from here to thence, provided from the hardware store a six-foot woven-wire fence, so high his horses could not



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scale, so strong his cattle could not break, so fine of mesh that from it all would turn his rooster and his drake, I would not now, with boding care, watch winter's blast approach apace, with half-filled mows and empty bins, and hungry stock about the place. My rich and broad alfalfa fields had filled the loft with stacks to spare, contented horses, pigs and cows, would grace my homestead everywhere.

Wool Facts and Figures

When wool is quoted at over a dollar a pound at Boston and the farmer in Canada gets around 25 cents he is likely to wonder how the difference can be accounted for. W. W. Thomson, man-Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, explains the apparent anomaly in this fashion.

To begin with quotations at Boston are on the clean scoured content. There is an average shrink of nearly 60 per cent. to be taken into consideration right at the start. The following calculation may be taken to show in detail just what happens:

Boston quotation on grade equivalent of our fine medium staple....	\$1.05
Allowing for average shrink of 60 per cent. grease value in Boston is42
Deduct .05c for freight, insurance storage and selling charges.....	.37
Deduct duty 31c on scoured content = 13.4c on wool in grease....	24.6c

This means that when the farmer gets 24.6 cents per pound for his fine medium staple wool in the grease in Manitoba, he is getting his share of the Boston price of \$1.05. The big items in the difference are the shrink and the duty. These two alone account for 75 cents per lb. If the shrink is less than 60 per cent. of course it will make that much difference.

How Domestic Wool Grades

"Of the domestic wool of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the principal grade is low medium staple," continues Mr. Thomson. "Of the wool we handled from these two provinces last year 22 per cent. was medium staple, 44 per cent. low medium and 10 per cent. low staple. The shrinkage on the above grades is from 55 to 60 per cent. in a normal year. The shrinkage last year was lower than usual on account of the heavy spring rains which cleaned the wool to some extent.

"About 5 per cent. of the wool in the two provinces grades coarse, coming from Leicester and Lincoln sheep and a few old sheep of the Down breeds. The older a sheep gets the coarser is its wool. Some complain that wool from the same sheep grades lower from year to year, but that only proves that the grading is right.

"The bulk of the domestic wool comes from Oxford and Shropshire sheep. Shropshire wool usually makes a higher grade than Oxford wool, but what the Oxford loses in grade it makes up in quantity. Domestic fleeces average about seven and a half pounds.

Range Lambs Mature Late

"Range sheep usually carry a heavy percentage of Merino blood. Sheep of this breeding mature later than the Down breeds, they live longer and produce fine wool. Many of the range lambs are winter fed at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Fort William. A lot were fed this winter at Saskatoon. The feeding is done near government storage elevators where screenings are available. A through rate can be obtained to Toronto with stop-over privileges at Fort William while the feeding is being done. Domestic lambs, on account of their earlier maturity, are sold in the fall and the last of them should be off for the Christmas market.

"Domestic rams should be selected to get a fine quality of wool. There is a wide variation in fineness of wool within the breeds and the easiest way to improve the quality of the wool from the flock is to pay close attention to the fleece of the ram that is used."

When transplanting tomatoes from cans to garden, cut the bottom out of good-sized cans and place the can over the plant. This protects the tender stems from wind, and sun, and cut-worms, as well as preventing water given the plants from running over the soil rather than sinking in.

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For the differential of your Ford, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" as specified in the Chart of Recommendations. For your Fordson tractor, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter.

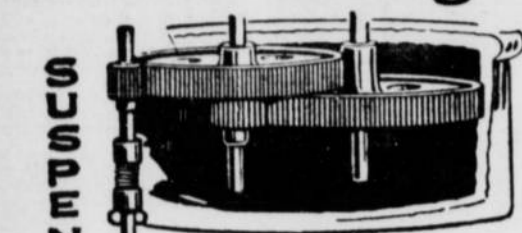
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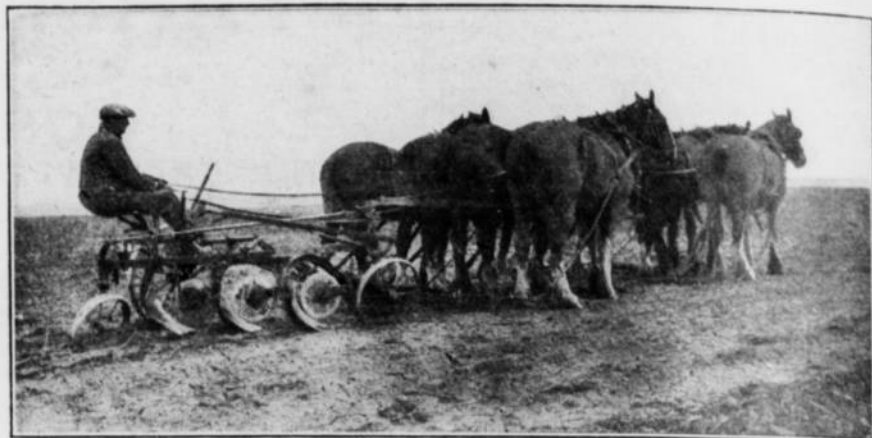
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MOOSE JAW

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Afield with Guide Farmers



MOULDBOARD VERSUS DISC PLOW

A Guide reader asks us to put forward the case for and against the disc plow in comparison with the old standard—the mouldboard plow. The editors have turned this over to Prof. J. Macgregor Smith, Alberta University, and here is his reply.

"My own answer to this question has always been 'Never use a disc plow where a mouldboard plow will scour,' and today I am giving the same reply. There seems to be a reduction in the draft, but it is secured at the expense of the efficiency of the class of work done.

"At the present time when the Wheat-stem Sawfly is a menace, the entomologists are advocating that every stalk of stubble must be covered, and a disc plow would be up against a hard problem to compete with a 14-inch gang plow. What we need is a more universal use of the skim colter or jointer.

"In very sticky soil and on very hard land a disc plow is the only kind to use, because with the scrapers of today the disc can be made to clean and in hard land it can be loaded with heavy weights to stay in the ground. So again I say if a mouldboard plow will clean do not use a disc plow."

An Aid to Check Soil Drifting

The time has now come when the top soil of carefully worked summerfallow on hundreds of farms will change locations at every high wind.

Having farmed with more or less success in the south-west corner of Saskatchewan for ten years, the annual spring migration of dirt, gave ample opportunity for careful thought, especially as the grain yield averages were considerably cut down thereby.

I do not suppose that there is a man farming in the dryer districts who has not found at some time his carefully planted garden seeds growing in his crop, or on the road allowance and his grain fields a hard baked surface, where each drill mark is plainly visible, and in it a dejected looking row of seed wheat pityfully clinging to mother earth, literally by the skin of its teeth.

The writer experienced his share of the prairie winds and decided that something had to be done about it. Consequently it was decided to practically abandon sowing wheat on summerfallow that showed any tendency to drift, and instead sows oats with wheat as a stubble crop, i.e., reverse the usual crop system.

In suggesting this method which proved satisfactory in the writer's case, it is well to point out that early in the spring the summerfallow was harrowed and generally kept as lumpy as possible, even disced or cultivated if necessary, in fact anything to prevent it from leaving the farm at the first breeze. A lot can be done toward keeping it from blowing away if no crop has been sown.

As a general rule most of the worst winds are over by the second week of June, consequently between June 5 and 12 a rather heavier seeding than usual of oats were seeded on the summerfallow.

The ground always being warm and moist, it was usually a matter of only a few days before the blades were above ground and in a few more the growth would be sufficient to stop a good blow of several hours duration. In fact no field treated this way ever "blew out," and never after this method was adopted were we obliged to count out to each horse its daily ration of oat kernels, but gave him a feed instead and then had oats to sell.

Seeding late also had the advantage of being able to destroy Russian thistles before seeding, with the result that the following stubble wheat crop was usually reasonably clean of that pest. The volunteer oats were never sufficient to cause heavy dockage.

Incidentally we are now farming in a

"sure crop" district, reported to be the best in Saskatchewan. Possibly such is the case but as yet my financial returns have not equalled those obtained in the so called "dry belt," and my experience here has suggested the theory which I think practice would prove correct, that if "dry belt" farmers would only spend as much time planting and caring for trees as we who live in "sure crop" districts do digging them out, the "dry belt farmers would have the biggest returns over a number of years, and the absolute hopelessness of being "dried out again" would seldom if ever be heard of.—E. H. S. H.

Prefers Yellow Sweet Clover

"I have been growing sweet clover in Manitoba for six years for hay and pasture and seed," W. J. McNally, Butler, Man., tells us. "When first starting to grow sweet clover I got the ordinary white blossom variety which grew very rank and had a very coarse stalk. In the year 1921, I got from Ontario seed of an improved variety which grew thicker on the ground and with a finer stalk, and I found it much more satisfactory for hay and pasture. This is called the Early White Blossom and it matures about 10 days earlier than the ordinary white blossom, and I find this a big advantage when cutting it for seed.

"In the past summer I had 50 acres of summerfallow on which I had sweet clover growing, and in July I cut it for hay. I got 70 loads of excellent right hay and a second crop came on right away that I plowed down, and I consider I have a summerfallow in first class shape to grow a crop next year. I consider sweet clover is the best crop I can grow as it furnishes my stock with both summer and winter feed and also cleans the land and enriches it at the same time."

Getting Rid of Pot Holes

As one drives through different sections of the country, he is impressed with the great number of pot holes or sink holes or low wet spots which are difficult or impossible to drain. These are usually full of water in the spring, the water remaining until dry weather sets in during the summer. Often the water in one of these holes will cover from half-an-acre to twice that and, in addition, the excess moisture will interfere with the growth and the proper tillage of as much more; so that it is not unusual to see from one to two acres rendered unproductive by an ordinary sized pot hole of this type. As it is more labor to work round such a

spot than it would be to cultivate the same area, the crop reduction which it causes is a dead loss.

Assuming that the lost area is two acres of the best fertility in the field, it means a dead loss of \$30 to \$75 per year, year after year, so long as the land is in use; and with several on a farm, a serious loss in profits is the result. Most farmers work around these year after year and make no effort to remedy the trouble. Is there any way by which these can be helped and the waste land be reduced? Prof. E. P. Roe, of the University of Minnesota, has the following to say in regard to this problem:

"The drainage of the land-locked pockets scattered over the field is one of the greatest problems in farm drainage. If the pockets occur in flat land and the ridges between them are not too high, especially if there be a slight general fall toward an outlet channel, we consider it desirable to open up broad, shallow ditches connecting the pockets together in a chain to prevent water being impounded in them after recent rains. The grade might be so slight that water would move by this means very slowly, but it will gradually find its way off and not be left to evaporate. Where we can get farmers to try this method, it has been found very effective.

"Such broad, shallow ditches are readily made in spring or fall, preferably in the fall, by the use of a road grader drawn best by tractor power. Such ditches are really nothing but slight depressions in the surface of the field and may readily be farmed across. They require a little attention each season, but they are very inexpensive in first cost, and the maintenance charge is practically negligible."

Deep Ditches a Nuisance

Deep open ditches are not so satisfactory, as they interfere with farming, are likely to wash if there is much slope to the land, or will cave in from freezing and thawing. In such cases, the benefit to be derived may warrant putting in a good sized tile and filling the ditch. In exceptional cases it may be practical to put the tile down 10 feet or more for a very short distance.

In many cases, however, the pot holes or wet places are so situated that it is clearly impossible to drain off the water either by means of an open ditch or with a tile. What can be done in such cases? Sometimes a hole may be bored down with a post hole auger with an extension handle until a bed of sand or gravel or laminated rock is reached, into which the water may drain fast enough to prevent serious damage to the crops. In cases where the seepage is too slow or the hole gradually fills up with silt, the drainage often can be improved by exploding a good charge of dynamite at the bottom. Prof. Roe has the following on this phase of the question:

"If, for example, there were pervious strata such as sand, gravel, laminated rock, or sandy clay in the subsoil, provided these are of considerable or indefinite extent, relief is quite readily and cheaply obtained in this way. On the other hand if the subsoil for any reasonable depth or indefinite depth was the grey or blue clay so common in many localities, no material relief was experienced. The blasting would simply make an enormous hole in this clay, the walls of which were made very hard and impervious by the blast. This hole would fill up quite soon with water and after that there would be no further relief because the percolation through soil of this type is practically nothing.

"We often advise farmers to try this method of draining land-locked pockets where they cannot readily secure outlet for tile drains. It costs very little to try it out in any locality. A hole may quite easily be put down almost any desired depth with either an ordinary soil auger or with a small post auger. We have not ordinarily recommended trying blasting much below 20 feet in any such case.

Pollution of Well Water

"We have very much the feeling that field drainage into holes of this kind or into deep wells is very apt to pollute the drinking water supply. In case

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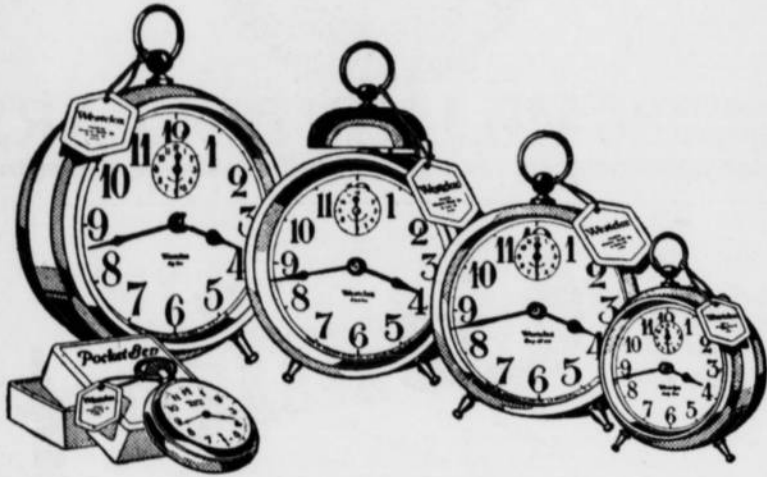
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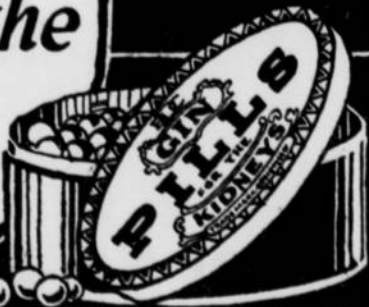
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such a thing happens, we can never tell how wide an area may be affected. The drainage of surface water into wells is practically forbidden by law and is certainly contrary to the spirit of our general health regulations. On this account we have consistently opposed either using old well or making new ones as drainage outlets."

While it is very true that where the underlying materials are largely clay, shale, and other impervious strata not much can be expected in the way of vertical drainage by means of well or through the use of explosives, even in such cases there is a possibility that one or two good explosions down 20 feet or more may uncover a fissure or a porous stratum; and as the labor and money costs are not great, it is sometimes worth while to take the chances. But one should not expect much in the way of results nor be disappointed if no drainage results. Once drainage is secured in such cases, it is well to fill the crater formed by the explosions with stones, brush, and other materials which will prevent the silt from settling in too tightly.

As regards contamination of the underground water supply by vertical drains, there probably would be some danger of this kind from draining toilet or barnyard refuse into a very porous or laminated stratum, but any danger from vertical drainage of open field water would seem to be very remote.

Diverse Views on Packer

In a recent Guide article, written by one of our farm correspondents, reference was made to an adverse report issued by the experimental farms on the use of a land packer. Requests have come for further information on this point, so portions of the original report are reproduced herewith together with some more recent observations of E. S. Hopkins, Dominion Field Husbandman. The report proceeds:

"A summary of the 1,461 packing experiments conducted on the Dominion experimental farms fails to reveal any conclusive advantage to be derived from the use of the soil packer."

"Experiments have been conducted with surface packers, subsurface packers and combination packers. Work has been done on summerfallowed land, on spring-plowed land and on fall-plowed land. Supporters of the packer often claim that if it is used in some particular way, good results will ensue, but the experiments described cover these cases quite completely. These experiments do not show any advantage of one type of packer over another type, nor of packing as a whole over unpacked land."

"While averages may be misleading sometimes, the following summary really gives the packer more advantage than would appear from the figures. Quite appreciable variations occur from year to year; sometimes the yields on packed land are considerably above unpacked land, while in other years they are considerably below. This variation is called experimental error, and it is inherent in all experimental work. On its account, it is necessary to allow a small amount in making comparisons, for the differences may be due to something other than packing or not packing."

"The following summary gives the averages of all plots packed in contrast to all plots not packed:

YIELDS OF WHEAT IN BUSHELS ON

Experimental Farm at—	Summerfallow		Spring Plowed Stubble		Fall Plowed Stubble	
	Not packed	Packed	Not packed	Packed	Not packed	Packed
Brandon	46.2	47.1	39.6	40.5	36.6	36.4
Indian Head	40.8	42.1	25.9	29.3	26.0	25.3
Scott	24.4	24.6	21.7	23.4	19.6	19.6
Lacombe	36.7	34.1	20.5	20.9	20.8	20.9
Lethbridge	23.9	24.4	15.7	14.7	13.7	13.4

"The above averages, which are taken from a great mass of figures, show no conclusive advantage for the packer. The great majority of the figures show practically no difference between packed and unpacked land."

"Some figures appear to give packing a slight advantage, while other figures, on the contrary, give unpacked land the advantage. Such variations are not due to the untimely use of the packers but rather to unavoidable experimental error. On the whole, the

figures show quite conclusively that the packer has not increased the yields of crops."

To this report Dean McKillican, then of the Brandon Experimental Farm, gave his amen in the following:

"These results (experiments at Brandon, covering a number of years) do not show any advantage from the use of the packer. Where there are slight variations in yield they are so small as to have no significance. It would appear to be proven that the packer is unnecessary as an implement for regular use in the preparation of land for wheat growing. This does not of necessity prove that it is never useful. It is quite possible that for special circumstances, where the condition of the land is abnormally open or loose, that the use of a packer may be justified."

To the above Mr. Hopkins adds the following warning:

"I wish to say, however, that there is not a complete agreement of opinion on the use of this implement even among the superintendents of our experimental farms. The question is still very controversial. We are trying to expand our experimental work with this implement so that a final answer may ultimately be obtained. Owing to the great variations in the conditions of the soil, and to the differences in yields of plots similarly treated, it is difficult to interpret absolutely the results of this experiment. It is obvious that even if there were a small difference in favor of the use of this implement, it is extremely difficult to measure it."

"We are also endeavoring to learn the influence of the packer in getting a catch of grass and clover seed. In our original experiments we worked only with grain. We are also doing experimental work with the culti-packer, while in the previous experiments use was made of surface packers, sub-surface packers and combination packers."

Birds and Poisoned Bait

Continued from Page 17

otherwise would have produced moths capable of laying more than one thousand eggs per pair.

"In advocating the protection of birds, the importance of other insectivorous animals, such as skunks, snakes, toads, spiders, and predaceous insects, should not be overlooked."

"6. No scientist contends that the use of poisoned bait has eradicated the grasshoppers or will eradicate the cutworms of the prairie. The bait is used as a remedy to save our crops from immediate destruction. In the meantime, means of prevention and control by cultivation, or the use of machinery, are being sought; some of these are suggested in my articles, while Norman Criddle has worked out excellent means of this kind to control the Western Wheat-stem Sawfly. Under the authority of the Dominion Department of Agriculture the writer has been engaged for three years in a study of the effects on the insect population produced by crop rotation as contrasted with one-crop farming. Tentative conclusions are that our present methods of cultivation and of farming are in many instances more helpful or less destructive to injurious species than to their insect enemies, and that general means of destruction must be used with great

care, after investigation of all the factors.

"In conclusion, let me say to the farmers, by all means protect all useful or harmless birds from reckless gunners, and by providing refuges for nesting. But do not allow your crops to be destroyed by the Red-backed cutworm, rather than use poisoned bait, in the vain hope that by so doing you will aid the birds to increase to the extent that future insect outbreaks will be prevented."

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Attendance Figures For Last Six Years

	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Total
1920	73,000	83,531	48,212	103,433	101,682	409,858
1921	68,700	68,136	46,485	96,120	89,457	368,898
1922	60,500	63,600	41,905	97,732	81,774	345,511
1923	52,800	66,033	39,991	137,838	70,407	367,069
1924	54,200	64,201	44,307	167,279	71,084	401,071
1925	68,800	104,696	54,867	178,668	81,952	488,983

These figures are the official figures supplied by the secretaries of the respective fairs. The correct answer will be the figures supplied when the 1926 fairs close.

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Fifth Prize—\$10.

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The Judges

Dean McKillican, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who is president of the Manitoba Provincial Winter Fair, will act as chairman of the Board of Judges. P. M. Abel and Amy J. Roe, associate editors of The Grain Growers' Guide, will also act on the judges' committee.

Every contestant is assured of the same fair and impartial treatment that has marked Guide contests in the past. You have as good a chance as anyone else to win the \$200 prize. Take your pencil and put down your estimates today—You'll find it

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4 new or renewal subscriptions at \$1.00 for three years	32 estimates

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Subscription orders must be listed on a separate piece of paper. Do not list them on the coupon. Use the coupon only for your estimates.

Be sure the full amount of the subscription price is sent direct to the Contest Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Contestants are not entitled to any premium, nor can agents or postmasters deduct a commission.

In case of a tie for any prize, that prize and as many prizes following as there are persons tied will be divided equally amongst those tied. One person cannot win more than one regular prize and one "Special" prize.

The contest will close June 30, but special prizes are offered for the first correct or nearest correct answer received (see coupon).

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8	16	24	32

SIX SPECIAL PRIZES

First Prize \$20, Second Prize \$10, and Four Cash Prizes of \$5.00 each will be awarded for the first six nearest correct answers received on or before June 5. Contest closes June 30, 1926.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

News of the Organizations

Canadian Council of Agriculture

The views of the organized farmers of Canada on a number of pressing public questions, were presented to the Dominion government by a delegation from the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which visited Ottawa, on April 21. The delegation was headed by George F. Edwards, president of the council and of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and included Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president of the U.F.W.A.; Miss M. E. Finch, secretary of the U.F.W.M.; W. A. Amos, president of the U.F.O.; J. P. Brady, secretary of the U.F.Q., and Mrs. Brady, J. P. McNamara, of the U.F.Q., and J. W. Ward, secretary of the council.

The delegation submitted to the government 20 resolutions, originally emanating from the various provincial associations affiliated with the council and adopted by the council at its annual meeting in February last.

Many Resolutions Presented

W. A. Amos, speaking to a resolution expressing opposition to the principle of tariff protection, and asking for immediate and substantial reductions in the tariff, complimented the government on its action in reducing the duty on automobiles. Mr. Amos declared that the remaining duties of 20 and 27½ per cent. gave the Canadian manufacturers ample protection, and expressed the opinion that the reduction in the price of cars resulting from the tariff decrease would increase sales and provide greater employment for those engaged in the industry.

The reduction in the income tax was not approved by the delegation, a resolution of the council being presented which expressed the view that when reductions in taxation were possible they should take the form of reductions in the customs' tariff upon the common necessities of life and the implements of production.

Another important resolution spoken to by President Edwards, was one in favor of the amendment of the Canada Grain Act to permit the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain must be shipped by a country elevator.

Other resolutions dealt with: Rural credits; conscription of wealth in time of war; re-organization of Board of Pension Commissioners so that ex-service men suffering from disabilities may have just consideration; extension of the work of rust research; introduction of an averaging system in the computation of income tax; substitution of physical training for cadet training in the public schools; separation of young prisoners from habitual offenders and professional criminals; removal of inequalities as between men and women in matters of domicile and naturalization; establishment of Dominion-wide standards for the grading of poultry; marking of textiles; negotiations with the United States with the object of securing further reductions in the duty on cattle; support of agencies for preserving world peace; equitable representation of Western Canada on the Board of Railway Commissioners; adjustment of grain rates to the Pacific coast to the basis ordered by the railway commissioners; reduction of freight rates on grain and livestock over the N.T.R. portion of the National Railways; avoidance of delay in carrying out the undertaking of the government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway; and mental examination of intending immigrants at the point of embarkation.

Owing to illness, Premier Mackenzie King was unable to meet the delegation which was received by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. J. A. Robb.

The members of the government were evidently gratified at the support given to the reduction in the tariff on automobiles, and Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who acted as chairman, remarked at the conclusion of the conference, that a number of the things asked for

by the representatives of the farmers, were already being done and the remainder would have careful consideration.

McKenzie Memorial Fund

The establishment of the Roderick McKenzie Memorial Fund to provide a scholarship at the Manitoba Agricultural College in memory of the late Roderick McKenzie, was announced in The Guide some weeks ago and an opportunity provided for those wishing to subscribe. Circulars were sent out from the U.F.M. office also, and a number of subscriptions have been received as follows:

G. F. Chipman	\$10.00
O. Freer	10.00
Springvale U.F.M.	10.00
Treherne	10.00
William Orr	2.00
Holland U.F.M.	10.00
Tobacco Creek U.F.M.	10.00
Arrow River U.F.M.	10.00
Swan River U.F.M.	50.00
Col. J. Z. Fraser, Ont.	5.00
Cypress River U.F.M.	25.00
Minto U.F.W.M.	25.00
Public Press Ltd.	16.00
The Grain Growers' Guide	20.00
Kelroe U.F.W.M.	15.00
	\$228.00

The above list covers the contributions made up to April 29. Further contributions should be sent to Miss Mabel E. Finch, secretary, McKenzie Memorial Fund, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Discussing the long-term contract wheat pool in their report on wheat marketing to the Saskatchewan government in 1921, Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell gave expression to the following far-sighted, and in the light of subsequent developments, prophetic statement:

"If successfully established, it would afford the greatest opportunity for a completely efficient pool. To be wholly successful, however, this form of organization would contemplate the ultimate elimination of existing marketing facilities."

The steady forward march of the Saskatchewan pool since its advent as a complete organization on June 26, 1924, has been phenomenal. From an initial membership of 46,509, embracing 6,433,789 wheat acres, it has grown until on April 29, 1926, there were 72,450 contracts registered at head office, covering 9,649,886 acres, or approximately 74 per cent. of the total estimated wheat acreage of the province.

The first important step taken by the pool, looking towards the complete rounding out of the conditions of the above statement, was taken this year when the pool made an offer to purchase the facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company.

Since the acceptance of this offer by the company's shareholders on April 10, the province appears to have got behind the proposed consolidation with almost complete unanimity. Most of the dissentients among pool members objected to the proposition from a lack of appreciation of what was involved, but the very fact that the pool was in a position to take such a tremendous step has opened their eyes to its strength and magnitude, and they are getting behind the deal with enthusiasm.

Alberta Dairy Pool

The Alberta Dairy Pool, which was organized in 1925, and reached its objective on one-third the butter-fat produced in 1923, or 6,000,000 pounds on August 1, is being excellently received throughout the province, according to a statement recently received from R. A. Van Slyke, the pool secretary. Two large operating firms have shown some antagonism but this has not hindered the pool's operations. Early in the year the pool adopted a policy of operating, on a Class A basis, creameries which would manufacture



For every meal.

With afternoon tea or light refreshment at night, there is nothing more delicious than soda crackers with a flavor and food value.

McCORMICK'S

JERSEY CREAM SODAS

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—The kiddies' playground



—The most used part of your home!



It is easy to have good floors—and it is important, too. Not only are cleanliness and health promoted by proper finishing of floors, but the whole appearance of your home depends upon the floors.

Good floors save time, money and labor—they save the housewife endless worry—insist on having the genuine

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Made in Winnipeg by the MARTIN-SENOUR Co. Limited

No other surface is subjected to the same amount of wear and abuse as the floor, therefore the best paint that can be procured is the most economical to use. Senour's Floor Paint, for the past 40 years, has given the greatest satisfaction.

Floors covered with rugs or carpets should be painted—paint is a disinfectant, it seals up cracks and crevices where dust and disease germs lodge, it lessens the drudgery of keeping floors in good condition.

GUARANTEED

Senour's Floor Paint is a varnish paint made to dry very hard with a high lustre and sufficient hardness and elasticity to withstand the wear and tear to which floor paints are subjected. It is easy to apply, it works as freely under the brush as an oil paint; it requires no special skill in its application, and it possesses all the beauty and brilliancy of an expensive enamel.

Let us send you our free booklets, "Home Painting Made Easy" and "Good Varnish." Write our Winnipeg Office.

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500,000 pounds or over per year. Of this class 12 creameries are now in operation. There has been a rather incessant demand on the part of the producers in the outlying parts of the province, where it is impossible to operate a creamery of this size, to operate on a smaller basis. The Pool Board recently outlined an addition to their former policy to the effect that Class B creameries, manufacturing from 250,000 to 500,000 pounds, would be operated where possible. Two such creameries are now in process of organization and it is expected that they will shortly be brought under the pool plan so that the producers in the areas covered by them can benefit by pool operations.

The pool now has the following contracts with creamery owners: With P. Burns to manufacture at Vermilion, Wainwright, Edmonton, Ponoka, Stetler and Camrose; with Woodland Dairies Limited to manufacture at Edmonton, Innisfail and Tofield; with the Wetaskiwin Creamery Co., to manufacture at Wetaskiwin; with the Sedgewick Co-operative Creamery Co. to manufacture at Sedgewick, and with the Campbell and Griffin Co. to manufacture at Calgary.

Alberta Wheat Pool

The new membership lists of the Alberta Wheat Pool were mailed to all members during the past week. The lists have been prepared in accordance with the arrangement; each sub-district receiving a list of the members in that particular sub-district, the expense is thus heavily reduced. A considerable number of conventions of the various sub-districts are being held. Among those already held are G. 1, at Edgerton and G. 7 at North Edmonton.

Wheat Pool Radio Program

A Wheat Pool radio night is being arranged by the newly-formed central for the wheat pools of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, according to information received by the Manitoba Wheat Pool. This joint radio program will be broadcast from station KFKX, at Hastings, Nebraska, on the evening of May 27, from eight to eleven o'clock, Central Standard time.

The program will consist of five-minute talks on co-operative marketing, with some good music and other entertaining items. This is the first effort of this kind made by U. S. wheat pools, and what they have to say about pooling will be of interest to the 125,000 members of the Canadian wheat pools. KFKX is a powerful station, centrally located, and should be easy to pick up by the many radio fans on Manitoba farms.

United Farmers of Alberta

Following up the substantial gains in membership which has been recorded in all parts of the province since the beginning of the year, a general drive for new members will be launched immediately after harvest, under the direction of a drive committee of the Central executive. Interest in all U.F.A. activities is keener today than at any time since the election campaigns of 1921. The propaganda for an export duty on Canadian wheat launched some time ago by the Canadian millers, has called forth a very notable response from the Alberta farmers; some scores of resolutions condemning any kind of export duty, whether general or confined to wheat milled in bond in the United States, have been received from the locals. The farmers are virtually unanimous in the condemnation of the proposals, only one of the resolutions sent in fails to condemn unequivocally any sort of export duty.

The U.F.A. faces with confidence the forthcoming provincial general election, which must be held during the summer. Convention dates are now being set in accordance with the plan of democratic action of the U.F.A. The campaign will be arranged and directed exclusively by the organization, carrying on of political organization is regarded as the function, not

SAMSON ROTARY ROD WEEDER

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A Cultivator

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"Weed your land before you seed;

Grow the grain and not the weed."

And You Will Have Your Weeder on Hand for Your Summerfallow

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HAVE YOU READ THE BOOK

A War on Poverty

by that old campaigner in the cause of economic justice for the western farmers—

E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta?

If you haven't, send in your order for it at once to his home, accompanied by the price, \$2.00. Like most old farmers he needs the money, while the reader will receive quite a collection of ideas, some of which may prove of value in the time of crisis and reconstruction facing us.

Prof. Louis Aubrey Wood, Ph.D., University of Oregon, author of A History of Farmers' Movements in Canada, says of Partridge, among other complimentary things: "More ideas have originated with him affecting the farmers' social and economic welfare than with any other dweller in the grain country."

Ford

ANNOUNCEMENT

The welfare of over 100,000 Canadian employees and their dependents in our own and allied industries, together with our tremendous investment in plants, equipment and organization, representing \$31,000,000, allows of no alternative but to continue operations in spite of recent tariff reductions on motor cars.

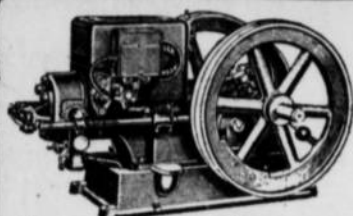
For the present at least we have no option but to meet the competition of imported automobiles. In consequence, we announce the following price reductions retroactive to April 16th. We also declare our intention to continue operation as usual until such time as costs of manufacture under the new tariff can be ascertained. In so doing there will be no compromise on our part either as regards our employees' interests or the traditional high quality of our product.

	Old Price	New Price
Touring*	\$440	\$415
Runabout*	410	395
Sport Roadster	625	595
Coupe	665	625
Tudor	695	650
Fordor	755	710
Light Delivery*	435	415
Chassis*	325	295
Truck*	485	445

*Equipped with starter, \$80 extra. All prices at Ford, Ontario. Freight and Government taxes extra.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
FORD, ONTARIO

PRODUCTS OF TRADITIONAL QUALITY



Easy to Start

When you are busy in the field and the chores must be done in a hurry, there is real satisfaction in knowing that your engine will start *right off* and run smoothly, quietly, and continuously until the job is done.

That's why the Fuller & Johnson Model NB Easy-To-Start Engine is the most satisfactory power you can buy.

Write for catalog and learn all about these Easy-To-Start Engines that give so many years of constant, economical service.

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THE POPULAR

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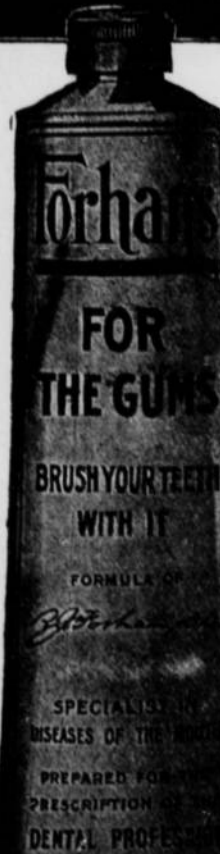
gained its fame through solid service, dependability and economy. Your dealer has it.

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BONE SPAVIN

Don't experiment with inferior treatments. Send for FLEMING'S SPRAIN AND BONE PASTE. GUARANTEED. Money back if it ever fails. Postpaid or at your dealer. Send 10c for New Post-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. FLEMING BROS. 415 Wellington W. TORONTO

*A signal of trouble —
tender and bleeding gums*



Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

AS the soil nourishes the tree-roots the gums nourish the teeth. And as the tree decays if you bare the tree-roots, so do the teeth decay if the gums shrink down from the tooth-base.

This condition is common. It is known as Pyorrhea. Four out of five people who are over forty suffer from it. Ordinary tooth-pastes will not prevent it.

Forhan's Preparation does prevent it if used in time and used consistently. So Forhan's protects the tooth at the tooth-base which is unprotected by enamel.

On top of this Forhan's preserves gums in their pink, normal, vital condition. Use it daily and their firm tissue-structure will vigorously support the teeth. They will not loosen. Neither will the mouth prematurely flatten through receding gums. Further, your gums will neither tender-up nor bleed.

Gums and teeth alike will be sounder, and your teeth will be scientifically polished, too.

If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c tubes
All Druggists

Formula of
R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

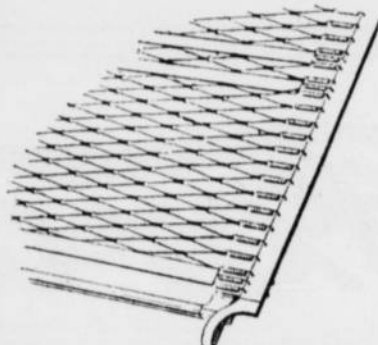
Forhan's
Limited
Montreal

When You Buy a Bed

Some points about purchasing springs and mattresses which it is well to keep in mind

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLEY

ANYBODY who has tried to buy beds in a large store or through a mail order house, knows how bewildering are all the various types of bedsteads, springs and mattresses offered for sale. But in reality the job is not nearly so complicated if you have a clear idea of what you want. Of course there are several kinds of bedsteads in wood, enamelled iron or the new steel type finished in walnut or mahogany. The last named looks nicer with wooden dressers than does a white enamel bedstead, and will not show chips so readily. However, if your bureau is



This type is a "pull" spring of linked wires ending in stiff coils

enamelled, a bedstead to match is the best thing to buy. Brass beds and a combination of white enamel and brass have had their day and are seldom seen in the shops now.

In general you will find that the most attractive bedsteads are made on simple lines with no fancy castings. Wooden beds rely for their beauty on good lines, rich tones and subdued workings. Some people prefer beds on which there is no wood at all as they are easier to keep in a sanitary condition.

Then there are the springs to consider. They are a very important item, too. No matter how beautiful a bed may look, it will always be a disappointment if the springs are of inferior quality. As a matter of fact it is false economy to keep old sagging springs or those with sharp edges, because they spoil the mattress, and in the end necessitate buying a new one. More important still is the fact that a person doesn't rest well in a saggy bed.

Types of Springs

Just what kind of springs to buy depends on your own preference. There are two main types from which to choose—those with vertical spiral springs and those made of meshes or links, attached to the framework by stiff steel coils. Some people object to spiral springs because of the motion caused when turning over in bed, but the newest kinds have non-sway features which make this a very desirable type. These reinforcements consist of supports, which do away with the side and end sway. Additional firmness is given by the cross-lacing at the top, of interlocking springs that in no way affect the action of each individual coil. This type of spring conforms to the shape of the body and is very popular with many people.

Box springs are made of spiral coils mounted on to a wooden frame and covered on top by a layer of felt or horse hair. The whole thing is then boxed in with ticking. This type is certainly very desirable and will last for a long time if taken care of. However, it is usually more expensive than others mentioned here.

Woven wire springs are made from very thin coils of fine wire. The best qualities consist of two or three-ply wire, which is less likely to sag than single ply. Sometimes three-ply wire is used throughout the entire springs to prevent stretching and the consequent sagging. In the best qualities, heavy wires are placed along the side edges to stand the extra strain on those parts. Look particularly for this

feature if you want durable springs. Some brands have a metal strip instead, which, if it is not perfectly smooth, may tear the bedding. Woven wire springs are attached to the frame at top and bottom by heavy steel coils and are often supported by steel bands underneath.

To this class of bed-spring also belongs link-wire construction. Strong wires of about four and one-half inches in length are linked together to form diamonds or rectangles. When all are in place the connected links are attached to the frame at the head and foot by coiled springs. These permit the bed-spring to yield to the weight of the body. Reinforcements in the shape of double links and strips of metal are often put on the sides. Make sure that these are attached to the frame by double the number of coils used on the rest of the springs.

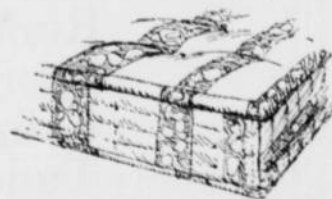
Choose Mattresses for Wear

When it comes to buying mattresses, don't select a cheap one because it is really extravagant to do so in the long run. Poor qualities soon become bumpy, lose their shape and do not permit comfortable rest. There are plenty of mattresses on the market reasonable in price and guaranteed to give good service. Once upon a time the only covering used for mattresses was blue and white striped ticking, but of recent years manufacturers have been using flowery material that may or may not be serviceable. Look at the covering carefully and select only that which is closely woven and likely to stand hard wear.

The quality of the material inside a mattress, is, of course, most important. It should be sanitary, light, elastic, odorless, and should not mat or lump easily. Horse hair is the best because it does not absorb moisture, is odorless, is warm, is springy, and will not pack or lump. Reliable manufacturers give special treatment to horse hair to ensure its being sanitary. After that it is curled.

A great many of the mattresses now on the market are made of cotton felt, built up in layers. Cotton is absorbent, is not as springy or elastic as horse hair and is apt to get lumpy eventually, but the best qualities will last well for years if given reasonable care. Owing to the tendency of cotton to pack and lose its resiliency, it is not as warm a filling as hair. The cheaper grades of cotton felt mattresses are not worth buying because the cotton is of a poor quality and the centre is often filled with wood fibre or excelsior.

Another type of mattress has a central portion of small upright springs,



A mattress with rolled edge

each of which is covered with factory cotton. To look at they appear like a honeycomb. Over all is placed a thick layer of cotton felt or hair and the result of such construction is real comfort.

Much of the serviceability of a mattress depends on the way it is stitched. The lower grades have a plain edge, that is to say the sides of the ticking are attached to the top and bottom by a single row of stitching. On the vertical part there are two rows of ticking. The edges have no extra stuffing or stitching.

To give additional strength many manufacturers make a rolled edge, which consists of extra stuffing stitched into a roll extending around the top and the bottom edges of the mattress. This greatly increases its firmness. Still better is the kind that has a rolled

edge plus at least four rows of stitching on the sides of the mattress between the two rolls. This additional strength means longer life and greater comfort.

Another important feature is the tufting which keeps the filling from shifting or lumping. See that the tufts are well made and that a piece of leather or strands of cotton are placed under the cord so that it cannot cut the ticking. If at any time a tuft loosens or comes out it should be replaced as soon as possible in order to prevent the mattress from wearing out prematurely.

Care Prolongs Life

When once the mattress is purchased, much can be done to prolong its life by regular care. Every week it should be turned over, not only from end to end but also from side to side. This distributes the wear and helps the mattress to keep its shape. Sitting on the edge of a bed spoils the mattress and strains the springs so should be avoided.

A cover of factory cotton is a great help in keeping a mattress clean. This is made in exactly the same shape as the mattress, with a top and bottom connected by a vertical strip for the sides. On top of this many people like to have a pad of quilted cotton or silence cloth, which acts as a protector and makes the mattress more comfortable.

Of course it is important to clean the mattress regularly, since dust has a way of getting through cover and all. A clean whisk is splendid for brushing around edges and tufts. Springs need dusting occasionally with a cloth very slightly moistened with furniture oil. A dish mop kept for the purpose is splendid for dusting certain kinds of coil springs. Regular attention keeps beds in a sanitary condition and helps to lengthen their lives.

Drain for Washing Machine

One of my best labor-saving devices is a drain for my washing machine. I thought it out but the man of the house did the work. It has been in use for nine years and seems to be as good as the day it went in. I shall give Guide readers a description how to make one for so many women still empty their washing machines by carrying the water out in a pail.

Bore a hole in bottom of machine just large enough so that a threaded-one-inch pipe will fit tight; this pipe to be about six inches long. In a one-quarter inch plate, two by three inches, bore a hole in the centre to fit one-inch pipe mentioned above; and small holes in each end of plate to hold bolts.

Screw plate on the six-inch length of pipe about three-quarters of an inch, place a rubber or leather washer on plate, fit the threaded end of pipe into the hole in bottom of washer and screw in till plate comes as close to the bottom of tub as you can get it. Bolt plate in place, having heads of bolts in bottom of washer. Get a one-inch valve, screw on to end of pipe; and attach as much pipe to other end of valve as you need to drain water where you wish it to go.

It sounds complicated but it is really not. Most men on the farm will easily fix it in less than one hour. The only expense on ours was the valve, the pipe was lying around. Our tub was stationary in the wash house; the pipe from the valve goes through the floor and beneath for about eight inches, then there is an elbow and about eight feet of pipe running under floor and out through a small hole in side. The water runs away in a ditch.—Betty Clay.

To make pads for your stair-steps buy one or two rolls according to the number of steps in your stairs, of the cheapest cotton-batten. Make envelopes of heavy brown paper or three thicknesses of newspaper, two inches narrower than the width of your carpet, and two inches wider than the step of your stairs. In the envelope put one thickness of the cotton-batten and sew the end shut. Make one envelope for each step; place on the step with the extra two inches hanging over. Those pads lengthen the life of your carpet and cost very little.—Betty Clay.

Care of Sewing Machine

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

Lecturer in clothing and textiles, Manitoba Agricultural College

WHEN buying a machine, choose one of the best quality, for such a machine should last a life-time and though it may cost a little more in the beginning, it will prove the best investment in the end. Of course if you have electricity in the home, you can have a motor for your treadle machine, but the modern treadle machine runs so smoothly that very little effort is required to run it.

The housewife should study her machine, and know it as an engineer knows his engine. She should understand its parts in relation to each other, so that minor difficulties can be adjusted without loss of time or money. Every manufacturer provides an instruction book with the machine, which should be studied carefully.

Sewing machines require daily oiling and cleaning if they are used continually all day. If they are used a few hours of the day, oiling and cleaning once or twice a week is sufficient. Remove any dust or lint around the machine, using a soft brush, before oiling, and use a good grade of oil, as a sewing machine that has not received proper care will run hard, and become gummed, with a poor grade of oil.

Needs Regular Overhauling

It is a good idea to have a real spring cleaning of your machine whether it has received frequent cleaning in the winter or not. An hour or two spent in this way will lengthen the life of your machine and ensure better work. A piece of cheesecloth or other soft material, a large and small screw-driver, a stiletto, a flat brush, a bottle of kerosene and a can of good sewing machine oil are all that is needed.

Remove the upper thread, the slide plate, bobbin, bobbin case, needle and presser foot. Take out the screws in the needle plate (directly under the presser foot) and remove the plate. Clean the lint and dust from the upper side of the shuttle and around the feed. With a pin or stiletto, gently remove the dust from the teeth of the feed and rub off all exposed parts that may have oil on them.

Now turn the head back and clean the under part of the shuttle race. If there are any spots of oil which have become hardened, these may be loosened by a little kerosene rubbed on. Clean and oil all parts of the underside. The working parts may easily be seen by turning the balance-wheel slowly.

The head may now be lowered into sewing position. The face-plate should be removed to give access to the oiling parts of the needle bar, presser bar and take up. Clean these parts and put a drop of oil in each oil hole and joint.

Release the stop motion screw as for winding the bobbin, oil it and treadle. Wipe away the excess oil, treadle, add oil, and wipe until the oil appears clear enough to show that the old oil and dirt have been removed. Next, oil the bobbin winder, but do not allow oil to come in contact with the rubber rings on the bobbin winder as oil softens the rubber and causes it to slip.

On most machines there is a cover plate just back of the spool pin. Loosen the screw and remove this or turn it aside. This will permit you to brush the parts and oil the bearings of the connecting rod.

Oiling is Important

All working parts of the sewing machine stand should be oiled and cleaned also. The treadle parts and drive wheel will need a little attention. If the machine is run by motor this should be oiled, but do not use an excess of oil on the motor bearings.

After going over the whole

machine carefully, start running it with out threading it, and wipe away any excess oil that oozes out from the parts that have been cleaned and oiled.

If the machine has been idle for some time, and runs hard, or is unduly noisy, it is probably due to gummed oil. In this case the machine should be oiled with kerosene in all the holes to dissolve and flush out the gummed oil that causes the difficulty. Let it stand a little while, run the machine for a few minutes, and wipe off with a piece of cheesecloth. Then oil with a good machine oil and run the machine until the excess oil has been removed. Remember that kerosene is not a lubricant and should only be used to remove old gummed oil.

In using your machine, first make sure that it is threaded properly in both bobbin and upper part. The tension should be properly regulated and the stitch should be adjusted to the proper size. In machine sewing, a finer thread is used than in hand sewing.

When Something Goes Wrong

Needles should correspond in size to the thread used and they must be straight, sharp at the point, and must be set in the machine correctly in order to ensure good stitching. The breaking of the upper thread may be caused by: The machine being incorrectly threaded; an imperfect needle—blunt or bent; needle set incorrectly; upper tension being too tight; thread being too fine or too coarse for needle; glazed, poor quality thread; needle rubbing against attachment, presser foot or throat plate; tension discs worn, or take-up spring bent.

If the under thread breaks it may be due to: The shuttle threaded incorrectly; the shuttle tension being too tight; the bobbin being wound too full so that it will not revolve freely; loose or uneven winding of the bobbin. The hole in the throat plate wearing rough (caused by the needle striking the plate); an accumulation of dust and dirt in the shuttle cavity; a broken shuttle case.

If the machine skips stitches the trouble may be caused by: The needle being improperly set; needle blunt or bent; too much or too little pressure on presser foot; stitch too long for material being used, especially on fine material.

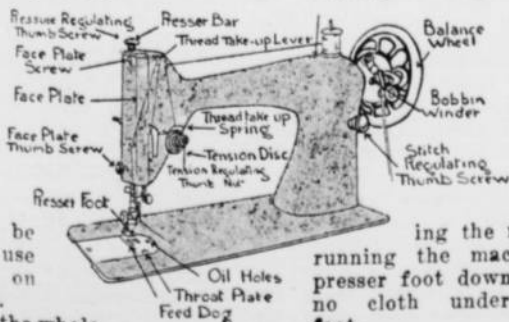
Stitches looping is usually traced to an improper tension. If the loop is on the upper side the tension on the shuttle should be tightened. If it is on the underside, tighten the upper tension.

Looping stitches is sometimes caused by the placing of the bobbin in the bobbin case or shuttle so that the thread pulls from the wrong side of the bobbin, or by the bobbin being wound too full.

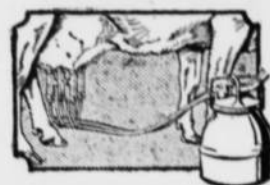
To avoid breaking needles: Do not sew heavy seams with a needle too fine; use proper size needles for thread and material to be sewn; see that the presser foot or other attachments are securely fastened and that the needle goes through the centre of the hole; do not pull the material to one side when taking it from the machine. Loosen the thread, then pull material out; do not pull material when sewing; do not use a needle that is too long as

it is apt to strike against the bobbin case and break or blunt the point; do not leave pins in the garment and sew over them.

Avoid injuring the machine by not running the machine with the presser foot down when there is no cloth under the presser foot.



2 HOURS EXTRA When you have a DeLaval Milker



IN a recent questionnaire received from 1160 De Laval Milker users in all parts of the country, this question was asked: "What saving in time and labor have you accomplished with the De Laval Milker?"

34.6% said it saves 2.1 hours per day.
25.7% said it saves entire time of one man.
14.3% said it saves 50% in the time and labor of milking.
9.1% said it saves entire time of two men.
1.2% said it saves entire time of three men.
.94% (or only 11 out of a total of 1160) said it saves no time, and four of these eleven said it takes longer than by hand milking.

\$185 and up for De Laval Milker Outfits

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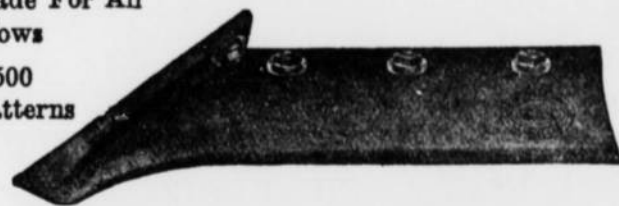
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OVERLAND SEDAN
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- 2nd Prize
\$150.00 Cash
- 3rd Prize
\$75.00 Cash
- 4th Prize
\$50.00 Cash
- 5th Prize
\$25.00 Cash
- 6th Prize
\$10.00 Cash
- 7th to 14th Prize
\$5.00 each

Rules of Contest

1. Write answers only in ink on one side of paper, name and address in upper right corner stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss. Don't send fancy drawn or type-written entries.
2. Contestants must be 15 years or over. Employees of Sterling Hosiery Mills Ltd., their friends and relatives are not allowed to enter.
3. Three answers may be submitted. Only one can win.
4. The final judges are three Toronto gentlemen not connected with this firm. Their names will be made known to all contestants, who must abide by their decision. 200 points taken first prize, 10 points will be given for each word of the mystery message correct; 30 points for neatness, appearance, spelling, handwriting; and 60 for fulfilling contest conditions. Contest closes June 30, 1926.
5. You will be written immediately if correct and asked to fulfill a simple condition that need not cost you any money. The company agrees to reward you in addition to any prize you win, for your efforts in furthering the popularity of Sterling Hosiery. This is not a sales contest. Everybody's opportunity of winning is equal.

One night Willie Pinkerton and his family were enjoying a wonderful concert over the radio from station K.A.L.E. when all of a sudden the concert stopped and a mysterious code message came out of the loud speaker. Nobody knew what it meant. But Willie was quick enough to jot it down, and as he had been studying secret codes as used by International Secret Service Agents he soon knew what the mysterious message meant. Willie Pinkerton managed to decipher it. Can you?

HOW HE DECIPHERED IT

His Pa and Ma wanted to know what the message meant but Willie wouldn't tell them. He told them how he worked it out to see if they could do it too. He told them the message contained 11 words, each little group of letters representing a word. Start by writing the alphabet down from A to Z and number each letter beginning at Z first as number 1, Y2, X3, W4, and so on. Then change the letters of the mysterious message into numbers by finding which number each letter represents. Then you must write down another alphabet numbering it the right way A number 1, B2, C3, D4, and so on. Change the numbers back into letters by finding the letter corresponding to that number. In order to help them he told them the first word was "It." Decipher the complete message if you can and send your answer right away to compete for the big prizes. The entry gaining 200 points wins first prize. (See rules.) Be neat and careful. Comply with the rules and be sure of a prize.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST

Frankly this is an advertising contest its aim being to further the popularity of the well known Sterling Hosiery sold from the mill to the consumer through a chain of Sterling stores and personal service direct to the home. Thousands of people in Canada already know and wear Sterling Hosiery, but we want to reach thousands more that they may become acquainted with Sterling Quality and Sterling Values in pure silk, silk and wool, and pure wool hosiery for every member of the family.

SEND YOUR ENTRY TODAY

When your answers are received we will write and tell you how many points you have gained towards the prizes, and will ask you to allow us to send you a few sample pairs of Sterling Hosiery to show to a few friends who will gladly become Sterling Hosiery users as a result. This is a simple and easily fulfilled favor, involving little time, and need not cost you a cent of money, and will qualify your entry to stand for the highest prizes. We agree to pay you extra for every effort you put forth in furthering the sale of Sterling Hosiery.



FIRST PRIZE
Value \$850.00

STERLING HOSEY MILLS LIMITED, Contest Dept. 51 TORONTO 10, Ont.

- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY



Lillian Shaw
Popular announcer at CKY

This is the little lady who, for nearly three years, has been announcing the day-time programs at the Winnipeg station. Coming to CKY straight from business college, Miss Shaw became stenographer, pianist, assistant announcer and general maid-of-all-work in the secretarial sense. By conscientious attention to her job, she has learned many ropes in the radio rigging, and has won her way into the hearts of innumerable listeners. Miss Shaw has been nominated for this year's "Most Popular Canadian Announcer" contest, and is already polling a big vote. Incidentally, she is a daughter of Mrs. A. H. Shaw, one of Winnipeg's finest sopranos, and winner of the prize for operatic singing in the Manitoba Musical Festival.

Lightning Dangers

SEVERAL Guide readers have written to me for advice regarding the operation of their sets in summer time. During the recent warm spell, they noticed sparking in their radio equipment, and at least one fan received a distinct shock by touching his antenna lead. Such an experience is naturally alarming to those who know little of the electrical principles of radio, but the old-timer knows that there is nothing to fear if proper precautions are taken.

At certain times, according to atmospheric conditions, charges of electricity will be absorbed by an antenna and, unless an easy path to earth is provided, these charges may build up in the receiving circuits until some part of the apparatus can stand the strain no longer. Then there is a discharge to earth by some unintended path, sometimes showing itself in the form of a tiny spark or intermittent series of little sparks or, more rarely, as a flash which may wreck some part of the set.

These effects are always liable to be noticed during local electrical storms but may occasionally be observed while local weather conditions appear to be quite normal. I remember, for instance, being on duty in the wireless station at Quebec city one night in September, 1913, and seeing sparks two or three inches in length jumping a gap between the aerial and ground connections. We were not transmitting at the time, but merely standing by awaiting calls from ships in the river. There was no sign of a thunderstorm in the neighborhood. The stars looked innocently down through a cloudless sky, and yet the air was filled with "static" of such intensity as to produce that interesting display within the wireless cabin. Probably most radio operators have had manifestations of this kind on many occasions. This one did not worry us. We simply threw in our lightning switch and let the charges pass silently and invisibly to earth.

Antenna Protects from Lightning

Your radio antenna serves the purpose of an efficient lightning rod, if you take care either to ground it by means of a lightning switch whenever you leave your radio set unattended for any length of time and particularly when you think electrical storms are in the vicinity, or to install a "lightning arrester" in connection with your set.

There is usually misconception as to the function of lightning rods. Many people think the rod is placed there for the purpose of inviting lightning bolts to run down the rod if they must strike somewhere near the house. This is not so; the rod acts more as a safety valve, permitting electrical charges to trickle down to earth so that the difference in potential—or pressure—between the building and the charged cloud immediately above it is kept at a low

value by the continual leakage. A lightning rod is merely a grounded conductor insulated from the building, just as is your radio antenna.

Your receiving set usually has a coil directly in series with the aerial and ground. If there is no condenser in series with the same circuit, your antenna may be said to be grounded all the time. Grounding through such a coil is, however, not satisfactory protection. Static discharges are of an oscillating nature and of high frequency. They object very strongly to making long journeys around tuning coils, preferring to take short cuts, even if they have to jump across an air gap, as Tom Mix in the movies jumps chasms. So, you see, a short air gap between two metal points—just separated by the thickness of a piece of paper—offers a better path for a static discharge than does the coil in your aerial circuit.

Common types of lightning arresters employ such a gap and when one is shunted across the aerial and ground connections of your set it saves any dispute between your tuning coil and a discharge which may happen to be in a particular hurry. Of course, when Tom Mix finds a convenient bridge right in his road, he urges his fiery steed across it instead of bothering to leap the gorge. So, also, if you short circuit your radio set by means of a lightning switch, Old Man Static will find the going much easier. Play safe, this summer. Get yourself a lightning arrester or switch and install it before the hot weather comes.

Correspondence

F. W. B.—The professors express their own views on this and other subjects. These views are not necessarily ours, nor should we be expected to accept responsibility for anything that any speaker may say on the radio. Censorship has never yet been applied by us and we have run over three years without meeting trouble in this respect. A publicly-owned radio station is available for the use of people of widely different views on various subjects. Our practice is always, if a speaker makes some remark which offends, to give the offended parties an equal opportunity for replying. Nothing, surely, could be fairer than that!

M. H.—Miss Winifred Parker is married. In private life she is Mrs. Cook. You may write to her care of CKY. Glad you liked her singing—so did we.

B. O'D.—Thanks for the votes for Miss Shaw, but they should have been sent to the "Digest" instead of to us.

R. C.—Al. Kilgour is out West somewhere. He left Winnipeg some months ago.

MAPLE LEAF

Saws

No. 160 PERFECT HANDSAW

With Unbreakable Handle
The Ideal Saw for the Odd Jobs on the Farm

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. GALT CANADA

\$500.00 in Prizes

to Guide readers who send in the nearest correct estimates of the attendance at the 1926 Provincial Summer Fairs. See page 27.



Cattle Labels

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Prices low as the lowest.
Send 5c postage for
Samples. Mention this
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MANITOBA STENCIL AND STAMP WORKS (Call)
482½ Main Street, Winnipeg

Home-made Conveniences

A number of useful articles which Guide readers have made for themselves

Uses for Old Inner Tube

LAST summer I chanced to meet a woman from the States with a handbag made of inner tubing of an automobile tire, and I actually thought it was grey suede or velvet at first glance. She was proud to let me examine it carefully. It was made of two flat pieces left the full width—about eight inches—but its depth quite a little more than that. It was sewn together so as to leave a couple of inches below the seam at the bottom, this margin being cut in fringes. A narrower margin was left at the sides, these being "pinked" with an old-fashioned pinking iron. Medium large steel colored beads were placed here and there along the seams and a simple design was outlined with more of these beads, to ornament the sides (back and front) of the bag. Handles of the tubing cut about five eighths of an inch wide were sewn on with a bead or two at the sewing. Inside the bag a lining had been slipped and tacked, this being of heavy grey sateen, left a little long at the top, eased and draw cords inserted. This made as handsome, safe and useful bag as you could wish to see. "Why," I said, "It's worth five dollars." "Yes," said the owner, "that's about what they are charging for them at that summer-resort in the States."

One can see the various uses to which bags made of this material could be put, made less elaborately, perhaps, for more practical wear. Put together with harness rivets, handles fastened on the same way, a bag can be made suitable for carrying bathing suit, soap, and towels to the beach; a nice sanitary bag can be made for carrying baby's things when going jaunting; for carrying overshoes or rubbers; lined with other material the tubing will make a fine toilet roll with tooth brush, etc.

Of course one can vary the size, shape and style of bag according to fancy and the amount of available material. The bag can be narrow and deep or under-the-arm shape; or it may narrow toward the top. It can have a flap over the top by cutting that envelope shape, then creasing and sewing. Dome fasteners may be sewn on. The material may be painted with black, gold or silver.

After bags are made there are hosts of uses for whole left-over pieces of the tube material. A neatly shaped strip may be tacked up by the wash-stand or in the bathroom, this strip having slits cut in it in groups of two for slipping the various tooth-brushes through; a good tobacco pouch may be

made in purse shape of a small piece; bits cut round or oblong and "pinked" around will make hot plate mats, or mats to set washstand articles on.

Distilled water for car batteries should not touch metal, so we made a funnel out of a piece of inner tube, cut it the right size and shape, then folded over and stuck it in shape with patch cement. This funnel in a little earthen pitcher beside the distilled water bottle makes quick work when the batteries are to be replenished.

The old shoes that are so comfortable may not be discarded for a while if insoles are cut of the tubing, covered with cloth and slipped in place. Stove holders can be cut of odd pieces of the rubber; and the bare places showing through the old rubber mat in the car may have bits slipped under to do until a new one is got next season.—Annie S. Armstrong.

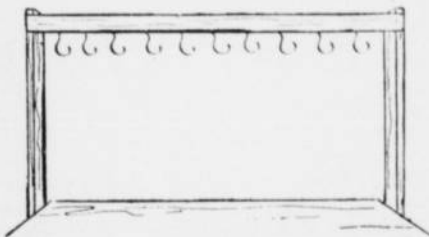
A Fish Scaler

The work of scaling fish can be made easier if one uses a scaler such as I have made. I took a board about 10 inches long and about three inches wide and carved a handle at one end as shown in the sketch. I nailed six bottle tops (the metal kind that are found on the top of soft drink bottles) to one side of the board with the rough edges of the top out, as shown. —Guy Winter.



A Rack for Table

I have a convenient rack on my table upon which I hang the utensils that I frequently need in the kitchen. I



simply made a frame as shown in the accompanying illustration and put hooks across it at intervals. I hang saucepans, spoons, etc., on this and find it a very convenient arrangement. One may make it whatever height one wishes and whatever best suits the articles that are to be hung on it.—H. T., Sask.

Some mothers object to oil-cloth bibs for the baby because they become soiled on the back and are difficult to clean. This need not cause any trouble if one cuts out two pieces of oil-cloth the same size, and sews them back to back and bind the edges with bias tape, leaving pieces at the neck with which to tie the bib. The bib made in this way can be scrubbed on both sides with soap and water and can be kept clean for each meal at which the baby uses it.—Mrs. D. H. C.



MONEY FOR IDEAS

If you have made your home more convenient, comfortable and attractive, tell The Guide about it. For suitable ideas regular rates are paid. Send a description, and, if possible, a sketch or diagram to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



WISE housewives know that with the aid of O'CEDAR Polish and the O'Cedar Polish Mop, half the work of Spring cleaning is done.

With a little O'Cedar Polish on a soft cloth, it is but a matter of minutes until your wood-work and furniture shine forth in all their original beauty and lustre.

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Give O'Cedar Polish and the O'Cedar Polish Mop a trial. Guaranteed to please or your money back. At hardware, grocery and departmental stores everywhere. Polish Mops for painted, varnished or linoleum floors. Dusting Mops for all wax surfaces. Both in \$1.25 and \$2.00 sizes.

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The Countrywoman

The Duchess of Atholl's Visit

THE Duchess of Atholl has been across Canada and back on a lecture tour arranged by the National Council of Education. She has now returned to England and will resume her duties as member of the British House of Commons.

The Duchess of Atholl is the only woman member sitting on the government side of the House. She was first elected to the House in 1923, when the Conservatives decided that she was the only person who could win West Perthshire for their party. The seat had formerly been held by the present Duke of Tullibardine. When he succeeded his father's title he had to relinquish his seat in the Commons. Twice the Liberals won the seat against the candidates who succeeded the Marquis as Conservative standard bearers.

When Premier Baldwin was returned for his second spell of office he followed the example set by the Labor government of appointing a woman member of the ministry and the Duchess of Atholl became parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education. This was a popular and suitable appointment in England, for the Duchess has always interested herself in educational problems. She and her chief in office, Sir Eustace Perry both belong to the progressive wing of the Tory party, and believe firmly in a wider diffusion of education and an improvement of its standard.

The Duchess left a pleasing impression on the minds of those Canadians who heard her lectures. She is keenly alert to educational developments in this country and in England. She stated in one address that: "The most remarkable development of our country during the past 20 years has been the medical service. There are in England and Wales, over 2,000 medical officers and 4,000 nurses engaged in this work. Every child in our schools is examined three times during his school life—on entry, at the age of eight or nine, and in the later years of school life."

"Already we are able to judge of some of the results of medical inspection and treatment. In London there is less incidence of ear trouble and eye defects among the old pupils where these defects have been detected early. The children are better developed and heavier than such children were 10 or 15 years ago."

The Duchess refuted the idea that state supervision in these matters would lessen parental care, for instead supervision had been stimulated and over 5,000 volunteer men and women are serving on care committees.

Home Economics for Girls

The idea of elective courses in high school is one which is growing rapidly in favor with parents and educationists. Students come to secondary schools with different talents, capabilities and ambitions. It is only right that they should be given some measure of choice in the subjects they study in order that they will take the greatest possible interest in their work.

The pupil who attends a high school, which is not properly equipped or which does not employ specially trained teachers, is at a considerable disadvantage. This is especially true of girls who wish to study some of the household sciences, cooking, sewing, millinery, etc. And yet these are subjects which every girl, who takes up home-making as her life's work, needs. Too often the curriculum they must accept is badly crowded and there is no one who has the time or the training to give them the necessary instruction in special lines.

The Manitoba Department of Education has arranged a plan whereby these difficulties may be overcome. At the summer school which is held annually at the Agricultural College, a six weeks' course in Home Economics has been arranged for high school girls. By taking two such courses the Department of Education will permit a student to substitute her standing in them for one of

the sciences required in either the combined or teachers' courses.

The cost amounts to about \$52 including \$42 board for six weeks and \$10 tuition. The students enrolled will live in residence and be under supervision. Those who desire further information should apply to the Secretary of the Summer School Committee, Department of Education, Winnipeg.

Securing Hired Help

Over a tea-table a friend from the country and I were discussing the question of securing hired help for the farm home. That is a problem that comes to the fore about this time every year, and it is one that seems always to present new individual difficulties.

"I never have any difficulty," she told me. "You see it is like this; I live near a new Canadian settlement. There are many large families living there. The girls often stop school quite early and look forward to going into domestic service. They haven't the money to travel any great distance. They are timid about going among complete strangers and starting at work which is new to them. I find their parents are quite grateful when a woman takes an interest in them and is willing to take and train them in doing housework. True, many of them look forward to securing jobs in the city, but in the meantime I have some very good help. Quite frequently I have come across a girl who has no ambition to go to the city. She loves the country and would be quite miserable if she had to live under the conditions a low-paid city girl would have to live under. That sort of a girl is a real treasure."

"Yes," I remonstrated, "but not very many farm women are so fortunate as to live as near to a good supply of labor as you do. What about them? How are they going to get in touch with such communities?"

"Well, I know that farm people who need help will motor many miles to secure it." Then with a sudden flash of inspiration she exclaimed, "Why there is an idea for our farm women's clubs. Don't you see, here I am living near a district where girls are actually seeking work, and there is some other woman who belongs to a U.F.W.M., or U.F.W.A., or Women Grain Growers' local who needs help in her home. Why can't we form a sort of a Labor Exchange and help each other? We would put them in touch with families where there are girls ready for work. We might go as far as arranging with them to buy the girl's

railway transportation, if they sent the money, and put her on the right train."

The idea struck me as being a practical one. I have never heard of it being tried out, but right there I promised my friend that I would say something about it here. Of course, it is up to the clubs themselves whether they act upon the suggestion.

A Pamphlet for Flower Lovers

Those who love to have flowers growing about their home but who do not know how to plan wisely for having the varieties best suited to their local conditions will be interested to know that the federal Department of Agriculture has just recently issued a pamphlet which will be of good assistance to them. The title of it is Annual Flowers, and it is written by Isabella Preston. Like other government publications it is distributed free of charge, upon application.

Since 1912, extensive trials have been made at the Dominion Experimental Farm, of a large number of varieties of annual flowers and very detailed notes have been kept concerning their length of time of bloom, the flower, the height of the plants, and other such particulars. The information gleaned from this work is contained in the little booklet under the names of the plants. This will be very helpful to those who wish to plant their flower gardens, borders, drives, etc., to secure certain definite effects in color or arrangement of bloom.

Lists of twelve annuals which are best suited to the various sections of Canada is given. Those lists of special interest to people on the prairies have been compiled at the experimental farms and stations at Brandon, Morden, Indian Head, Scott, Beaverlodge, Fort Vermilion, Lethbridge, Lacombe, so no matter in what part of the west a farm home is located the owner will be able to find a list well suited to local conditions.

There is still plenty of time for planting of many varieties of flowers. Why can we not in the West this year adopt a slogan like this: "A flower garden for every home?"

"If I were to walk this way
Hand in hand with grief,
I should mark that maple-spray
Coming into leaf.
I should note how the old burrs
Rot upon the ground.
Yes, though grief should know me hers
While the world goes round,
It could not in truth be said
This was lost on me;
A rock-maple showing red
Burrs beneath a tree."
—Edna St. Vincent Millay

Discussion of Home Problems

Judging from the deluge of letters received in response to the first two insertions of our corner for the discussion of home problems the idea is an extremely popular one with our farm women readers. Some interesting reading is assured for the summer months as a result of these contests. This month we are printing a few more letters and again extend an invitation to Guide readers to answer the questions raised in them. There is no definite limit to the length of the letter which may be sent. The shorter the better, but be sure to give all the information you think is necessary to make your ideas plainly understood.

Co-operative Canning Days

I sometimes wonder if we women are not behind the farm men in applying the principle of co-operation to our work. I believe that women in some farm neighborhoods have clubbed together and bought their fruit co-operatively and have thus effected quite a saving. I have heard also that a plan of having a community canning day or "bee," where the women brought fruit and vegetables to one centre and did them all at once, together, has been tried successfully. If this is so, I hope you will make a place in your new corner for my question. I would like to have letters from women describing efforts along these lines.—Mrs. M. L., Sask.

Money Making Ideas For Farm Women

I am so glad you have opened this discussion corner for us, as I have wanted for some time past to ask what money-making ideas farm women may attempt. I have heard of schemes such as selling flowers, garden produce, candy, keeping summer boarders, doing down canned goods for city people, home cooking sales, etc. I would like to discover whether farm women in Western Canada consider these practical or if there are others they have tried. What I want are letters giving actual experience in making money. Not all of us have time for these side lines but a few of us have, and we might just as well as not be carrying on some little enterprise that will bring us in a few odd pennies. There is always some place waiting where we can put those same pennies to good use.—Annie B., Manitoba.

For the best answer to any of the above questions The Guide will pay \$3.00 and for the second \$2.00. Our regular rates of payment will be made for any others which are accepted for publication. The closing date of contest is June 15. Address all letters to The Countrywoman, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

An Exchange of Ideas

Perhaps you have something to add to
or take from it

I use an ordinary dish mop with handle (which costs 10 or 15 cents) for dusting. I dampen it with polishing oil and then use it for dusting off the plate rail, rungs of chairs, table legs, etc. It saves me much bending, so I consider it quite a good labor-saver.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

When I have the rugs laid in their places again after house-cleaning, I wipe them off with a cloth, partly squeezed dry after being dipped in a mixture of water and ammonia. This freshens up the colors and make them look quite clean again.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

If you are kalsomining when house-cleaning keep a cloth well soaked with coal oil, but not wet, close at hand. When brush marks or daubs of kalsomine get on the woodwork wipe it off at once with the cloth. You will find that the woodwork will then be much easier to wash for there will be no kalsomine on it to harden the water and to leave grey streaks.—Mrs. L. W., Sask.

For grocery orders I keep a pencil and a booklet hanging beside the kitchen cupboard. As I notice any of my supplies of groceries getting low I write them down. When I have to rush off to town in a hurry I just tear off a leaf and know that nothing will be forgotten. I don't know what it is to borrow and I never run out of anything without knowing of it.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

When travelling with children it is simply impossible to keep their clothes in place in a berth on the train. I found it so until I tried pinning their clothes with safety pins to the curtains. I pinned all the stockings in one place, the dresses, petticoats, etc., in another. I put the combs, hairpins and handkerchiefs in one stocking and in the morning the usual hunting under pillows and on the floor was not necessary. I tied the shoe laces together and hung all the shoes on a hook over the berth.—Maud Newcomb.

When the dust blows badly in the spring, I purchase 50 cents worth of Dustbane at the hardware store and sprinkle a handful of it on the floors before sweeping. By doing this I save myself much dusting.—Mrs. L. W., Sask.

Try using a large packing box for the creeping baby's play-ground. It is a God-send to a mother on a busy day for baby is in safekeeping, and he can be placed either out of doors or in. Get a good sized box from your grocer and put a piece of carpet or oilcloth on the bottom of it. Remove the "slivers" from the side of it by planing or with sandpaper.—Marie Walton, Man.

Quilts that are constantly in use become soiled at the end but often quite clean otherwise. If the end of the quilt is covered with a piece of cloth, just basted on, it can be easily removed and washed instead of washing the whole quilt. I find this is an excellent labor-saver where there are small children. It also prolongs the life of the quilt.—Mrs. J. V., Man.

Unbleached cotton or a flour sack, size 45 by 45 inches, edged with blue or colored bias binding, makes a pretty and inexpensive breakfast cloth. A little design in a harmonizing or same color may be worked in each corner.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

Baby's stockings are often torn by the pins which fasten them, so when pinning them put the stockings between the two folds of the diaper so that the ends of the pin do not get a chance to cut the stocking.—Busy Mother.

Turn old patterns to good use by using them to cut out patterns for the children from some which you may have borrowed from your friends or neighbors.—Mrs. T. L.

If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon and it will not take you long to decide. ⁵

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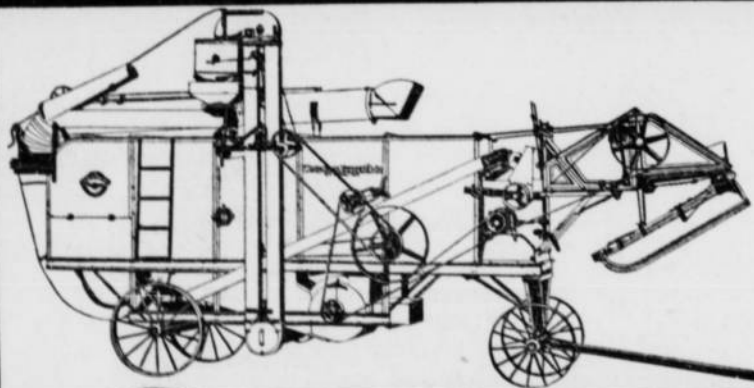
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J. W. Scallion

An Appreciation

By Hon. T. A. CRERAR

I FIRST met J. W. Scallion at the annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, at Brandon, in January, 1906. The last time I saw and talked with him was at his home in Virden, toward the end of last July. The circumstances were memorable. A few weeks before he had accidentally fallen down the basement stairs in his home. When the doctor got through examining him a thigh bone was found broken near the hip. He was carried to his bed, from which his multitude of friends scarcely dared even hope he would ever rise again, for he was then well past the four-score milestone of life, and the strength and vigor of earlier years had largely departed.

But while the body bore the marks of feebleness and decay, the mind was as clear, the spirit as undaunted as ever. There was the same gleam of humor in the eyes, the same brogue in the voice, the inimitable story that always betrayed his Irish ancestry. In the brief hour I spent with him we discussed politics, the pool, the future of the farmers' organizations, the differences between East and West in Canada. His interest in the agrarian cause was as strong as when he organized the first Grain Growers' Association in Manitoba 22 years before. His judgment was as keen, and practical, and sound as when many years ago he led the then largely unorganized farmers' forces against the citadels of privilege.

He had much concern over the possibility of strife developing between the pools and the existing farmers' companies, and expressed the hope that enough statesmanship would be found among farmer leaders to bring the diverging interests together into one effective organization.

His Spirit Undaunted

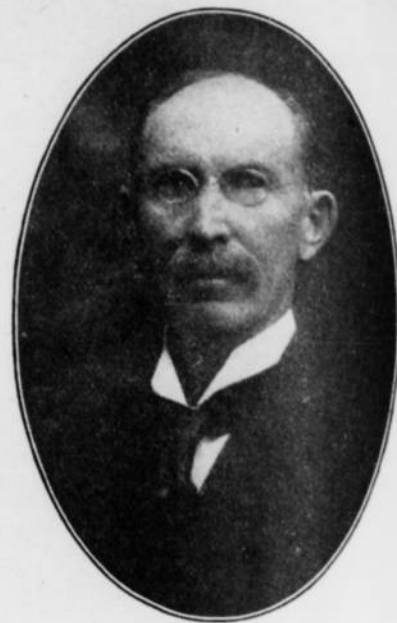
When I said good-bye to him he remarked, referring to his accident: "They think I'm down and out, but I'm going to be up and around yet." He did recover sufficiently to be able to get around his house on crutches, an amazing feat for a frail man almost 84 years of age.

Looking back over the years, it is difficult to fully appraise the value of his work and influence. While his field lay primarily in Manitoba, his influence spread far beyond. There are many yet in Manitoba and Saskatchewan who can recall the handicaps under which farmers marketed their grain 25 years ago. It required vision, and work, and courage, and ability, to bring the scattered farmers of Manitoba together in an effective organization, that could agitate their grievances and operate upon public opinion to remedy them. In this work at that time, Scallion and the late Roderick McKenzie played the foremost part in Manitoba.

In Saskatchewan men like E. A. Partridge and the late Fred Green, rallied the farmers to organize. The success and work of these two provincial organizations along with Alberta, which came in a few years later, paved the way for the commercial organizations, and the Council of Agriculture, which six years ago was one of the most influential bodies in Canada. Long before this Mr. Scallion had retired from active work, but the structure went on, and story to story was added upon the foundation he and others like him had laid.

Judgment and Courage

Like similar movements elsewhere, the farmers' movement, so called, in Western Canada, has not been without its noisy demagogues, who appeal to the passions or prejudices of the moment, and who cannot see 12 months ahead. Scallion was not of that type. He had no use for the time-server or the individual who would exploit prejudices or passions for the mere purpose of boosting himself into office or preferment. Wholly unselfish himself,



J. W. Scallion, 1842-1926

The first president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, now the U.F.M., and one of the early farmers' leaders in the prairie provinces in the revolt against unjust economic conditions. He died at his home in Virden, Saturday, April 24.

seeking neither office nor honors, he was content to give of his best for the cause. His marked intellectual strength, combined with a cautious and sound judgment, made him an invaluable counsellor in the formative years of the agrarian movement.

Nor must it be thought that he was timid in action. While he was not among those who "rush in where angels fear to tread," when the battle was drawn none in the farmers ranks could wage it with more vigor or effectiveness. The limits of space prevent more than a reference to his well known independence in matters of politics. He put measures before men, and saw with singular clearness the policies necessary for a sound and healthy development of our country.

While the voice that was ever raised in behalf of what he thought was right, is hushed, his example remains. More than ever before is needed today in the farmers' movement, the clarity of vision, the disinterestedness of purpose, the courage even to the point of telling their friends they are wrong, that was typical of men like Scallion and McKenzie. A good citizen has passed on. He has left his community and his country richer because he lived in it. Could any higher testimony be given to his memory?

Riddell Joins Stewart

Fred W. Riddell, who has been general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company since the retirement of Hon. C. A. Dunning to enter the Saskatchewan government some years ago, is to be the managing director of the newly incorporated Alberta Pacific Grain Company with headquarters in Calgary. This new company of which James Stewart, of Winnipeg, is the president, has been organized to take over the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, which was recently sold by the Spiller milling interests of England. The new company, of which Mr. Riddell will be managing director, has also acquired a terminal elevator at Vancouver and an interior terminal elevator at Calgary, and will operate these along with 319 country elevators, 226 coal sheds and 166 country dwelling houses.

Tree Enthusiast Dies

"Archie" Mitchell, aged 68, well-known forestry expert, and a frequent contributor to The Guide, died on May 4, at Penticton, B.C., following three months' illness from kidney trouble.

Mr. Mitchell, who came to Macleod, Alta., from Scotland, in 1898, was widely known over the prairies, having conducted a nursery at Coaldale, Alta., and later having travelled with the Dominion Forestry Branch tree-planting car for a number of years. His father was chief forester to Lord Roseberry.

From Darnley to Footprint

Continued from Page 6

were at the front as successful sires for some years—Macgregor, son of Darnley, Lord Erskine and Lord Lyon. None of these horses weighed over 1,900 pounds. Lord Lyon was a roan, cross-bred, half Clydesdale and half Shire. He had no outstanding individual merit, but was most successful in siring a great many prize-winning fillies, some of which proved excellent brood mares. There was a touch of softness in the Lord Lyon strain that lessened their popularity.

MacGregor was a low-set, thick, bay horse, with excellent front but somewhat crooked in the hind legs—a very successful and prolific sire. Many of his sons and daughters were imported to Canada and United States and won a good many prizes, at the world's fair in Chicago, Toronto and elsewhere.

Lord Erskine was of similar type, being short legged and blocky, had excellent hind quarters and legs, a rather peculiar disposition inherited from his sire Boydston Boy, imported by Robert Miller, of Ontario. Lord Erskine sired some prominent prize winners, but his popularity was evanescent.

These three horses all gave way to the celebrated Barons Pride that appeared on the scene just 30 years ago and made a name for himself as a sire quite unequalled in Clydesdale animals. In the writer's opinion he was the greatest of all sires, but not by any means the best individual, although a very good one. He was tall and handsome, had superlative quality of bone and hair and very correct in his underpinning. Many of his sons and daughters carried his fame to this and other countries.

The Peak of Style

His most celebrated son, although not his best in my opinion, was the \$47,500 horse, Baron of Buchlyvie—a very lovely quality horse with fine style but with narrow chest and sadly lacking a muscle and draft qualities. Now if we compare Prince of Wales, MacGregor and Baron of Buchlyvie—all outstanding horses—we would see three totally different types and with no close re-



Auchenflower

A noted Scottish show winner of recent years

semblance to each other at all. As to which of them is the better type, judges may be allowed to differ. All were excellent producers and very prolific and popular, in their day.

This article would be incomplete if I failed to mention that phenomenal breeding stallion, Dunure Footprint, by far the most outstanding sire during last decade. Whether regard is had to his wonderful prolificacy or the enormous number of prize-winning sons and daughters he has left, this son of Baron of Buchlyvie is clearly in a class by himself. Perhaps the best stallion in Scotland today is his grandson, Craigie Excellence, and the best horse on this continent may be Arnprior Emigrant, by Apukwa.

Both these horses have won the highest honors in their respective fields. Both are thick, heavy substantial horses, built for power as well as endurance and their show yard victories have had nothing to do with either family fashions or fads, but based on common sense they are right in line with the market requirements of the present day.

This is the type of horse I have persistently favored and advocated publicly for the last 40 years, and I am pleased to think that the opinions I expressed

and the predictions I made have been literally fulfilled. At an important meeting of prominent Clydesdale breeders at the home of the late Principal McCall, of the Glasgow Veterinary College, 35 years ago, at which I was present, the question of Clydesdale type was freely discussed and afterwards featured prominently in the agricultural press of Scotland and America.

Show Ring and Market Standards

I then stated my views clearly and was supported by Principal McCall and a few others, but the majority thought quality and action far more important than weight and substance. I predicted the loss of the American market for Clydesdale unless they changed their ideals and we all know this has come too true. If the show ring and the market would only go hand in hand all would be well, but when they act at cross purposes, as has been the case in Scotland, the tastes of the show ring are and have been frequently detrimental to the best interests of the Clydesdale breed.

When you talk to the leading Scottish breeders on Clydesdale type they invariably agree with you as to what the market, both home and foreign, demands, but will usually follow this up with the statement that the big, thick, drafty stallion is rarely an outstanding sire, and does not get prize-winning stock. What they really mean is that colts from smaller and finer boned sires are usually pretty, and win prizes when young, but in reality these pretty colts seldom mature into heavy valuable horses.

Go into the Chicago horse market today and enquire as to the standing of the Clydesdale as compared with other draft breeds and what is the reply? Something like this, "The Clydesdale is a nice quality horse with very good action, but altogether too light in weight and too nervous to sell well. Nobody seems to care for them!"

Now is it not rather humiliating to those who, like myself, consider the Clydesdale the best breed on earth, to hear such a report. Some readers may think I am exaggerating in this statement, but I am not. I know only too well the truth of what I have just written, and confirmation of it can be had any day you visit Chicago or any other American horse market.

Now I think I hear some reader say, "If such be the case how comes it that Clydesdale geldings win the high honors practically every year in open competition at the Chicago International Show?" The answer to this is that there are fortunately a number of big, high class Clydesdale geldings, mostly in the hands of the packers and stockyard companies, that are annually exhibited in prime condition with splendid equipment and skilfully driven and that are practically invincible. Just prior to the last show in December, Wilson & Company purchased three Clydesdale geldings weighing 1,900 to 2,000 pounds each from the Dominion Transport Company in Toronto, in order to strengthen their six-horse team and which enabled them to win the chief honors. These three geldings cost them \$2,000 with freight and duty to be added.

Acknowledge Importance of Weight

As a sign of the times I notice that just recently several Shire stallions have been purchased by certain Scottish breeders and will be used this season on Clydesdale mares with the view of producing heavier geldings than have been got from pure-bred Clydesdales. The result of this cross will be watched with interest, although it is by no means a new experiment, crosses of this kind having been common 40 to 50 years ago, before the days of registration, and sometimes the results were highly satisfactory. Everything depends on how the individual animals "nick."

The Scottish breeders are thoroughly convinced now that more weight and fewer fancy points, such as artificial "spats" and extremely close action, are essential to the welfare and popularity of their favorite breed. The pity is that this awakening did not take place 20 or 30 years sooner but perhaps it may still be a case of "better late than never."

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Down Stream

Continued from Page 10

Transfixed he had stared through a screen of bushes and interlacing trees, upon the secluded pool, and upon a white apparition suddenly appearing on a height above, poising with incredible daintiness, and plunging cleanly into the depths. Then, confused and overcome, he had fled away. If he had never pressed his suit in words since, it was memory of that day that halted him. Slim goddess of the summer pool!—who was he, ungainly Damase, to mate with her? And now he knew he was right. Here was her mate! As parts of a picture so they fitted. This was the thing that he had always known, and feared would happen!

Damase's eyes filled with boyish tears again; but there was renunciation in them. He hurried the meal. He told himself now he had won! For Yvette's sake, M'sieu should return. Her love was great enough to kill this evil thing in his heart.

They ate, companionably enough. M'sieu chided him on his lack of appetite. They lay stretched out upon a mossy, shaded bank, the voice of the waterfall in their ears pleasantly. M'sieu's pipe was fragrant.

"Well, Damase, when shall we push on? All aboard for home—and Yvette, eh?"

Damase started; controlled himself. "Come, now, Damase," M'sieu nudged him gently, "confess that you too worship at this shrine! . . . Well, if not you're slow. Some day, Damase, the outside world will take her back." M'sieu lay back on his arms, and mused. Then he sat up, and took his pipe from his mouth, and said, very seriously: "What think you, Damase? Would Yvette take it kindly if I asked her to return with me? You know her well enough to answer that!"

M'sieu's face was very grave. Oh, the good God, why would He not stop M'sieu from speaking? Where was renunciation now? In the face of this actuality, gone—gone!

"She is hardly—your kind, M'sieu!" he stammered. Ah, but Damase didn't believe that! This was the inevitable thing! This was the mate that should come, a god for this goddess.

"I think," said M'sieu, musingly, "I think the city would suit her well, and ribbons and clothes and all the fol-de-rols. I think, Damase, it would be well for me to take her!"

Oh, the good God, why did He let M'sieu speak so—with such insolent assurance, as if he had but to speak after all and she would go? Aye, so she would. Damase remembered her eyes as she gazed at M'sieu when he sang. She would go. And he, Damase—

"Come," he said shortly, rising.

"We will get nowhere if we do not make a start!"

V

Down stream with the current again. And now it was Damase whose muscles worked swiftly and surely under his leathery skin, as if by prowess of the paddle, he could outstrip the bitter tempter lodged in his heart. Ah, but if only he could outstrip the falling dusk! For who would believe that by daylight the deft Damase could fail to bring his craft and passenger safe through the white and treacherous waters of the Rapides du Nord? But after dusk . . . Well, it was said that after dusk none could assay the passage safely . . . and there were ways of doing the evil thing, and a greater marsh beyond, where a body might lie long, undiscovered, floating whitely among the rushes, with its sightless eyes and white face upturned to the sun by day and the moon by night!

For a time, renewed by the swim, and the food, and the resting, M'sieu, too, paddled with renewed energy, his muscles supple again, but they began to labor as the rim of the world moved up against the sun.

And now a wind set in against them, so that the friendly current no longer counted as it should. A warm wind it was, like the breath of an eastern furnace, for they had the west behind them now, where the sun and the horizon hurried to their meeting. This wind was a fire of hell to Damase, whose simple mind conceived, indeed, a devil literally in it, a malicious, grinning devil, who though he said not aloud: "Keep back! Go slow! You must not reach the white water till the tempting, covering darkness comes!" breathed out his baleful message with the hot breath of his nostrils.

When the boy, panic-stricken at the creeping fire in his veins, cried out: "M'sieu, it is suffocating! Let us make the last bit tomorrow!" the man in the bow turned around to say: "No, no, Damase, it will be cooler presently with evening. The sun's getting low already. And you forget Yvette, Damase. You forget Yvette!"

Oh, the good God, why did He not stop this man's provoking tongue?

The sun lay level now across the waters and the flat lands, timbered with low scrub, stunted in the rocky soil. Ahead lay rising ground again, at sight of which Damase caught a painful breath, not without its intoxicating thrill. He glanced back at the sun, and forward again. Yonder lay the canyon-like Rapides du Nord. Impossible to reach them before dusk. And after dusk one should not risk the passage.

But he—he knew just how the thing, his thing, could be done. No, no, please the good God, not that! But God seemed far away, and the hot

breath from the east was from the nostrils of the evil one. The current swept them on, for it grew swifter here. And suddenly Damase realized that the wind from the east had ceased, that they were making their own slight breeze; indeed, that now it had turned and blew fitfully, but with refreshing coolness, from the west.

"That's better," called M'sieu, cheerfully, "now we shall get home comfortably!"

Swift, swift the water now, and no wind to oppose. Any relief Damase had felt died quickly. If the hot, baffling breath was not ahead, delaying them till dusk had come; now there was a power behind, invincible, inevitable, driving them on. Down with the current! Their paddles seemed to count for little, the stream had its way with them.

Oh, but the evil one was not in the wind now; he was in the water, smooth, gliding water, impelling them forward! Damase saw that. The devil was in the water. Whether one paddled or not, the canyon loomed up, and sunset was here and passing. Let things go and his chance would come. He knew just where, just how to do it. The devil was in the water!

Had Damase forgotten this smooth, widening expanse where the dusky canyon opened to them? Had he forgotten that here the currents seemed irresolute before taking the final leap? Aye, and here was good landing place, and a spot to camp.

Then Damase knew that the devil was not in the wind or the waters but in his heart. For he had no desire to land and make camp. The canyon-like place yawned ahead; he could catch the first glimpse of the white mane of the waters tossing in the dusk.

For love of Yvette, Damase! This man was made for her. What love is this that would not sacrifice and take him back?

"M'sieu!" His voice was faint. He spoke again. "M'sieu! It is dangerous to risk it after dark. We had better camp here. It is our last chance to stop. Round the next point there is no stopping!"

"I am not afraid, Damase!"

"But yes, M'sieu! I cannot promise to guide you safely!"

"Are you afraid?"

"Not for myself!"

"Is it possible to make it?"

"Possible!"

"A good chance?"

"With any luck."

"Then let us go ahead."

"But if anything happens to M'sieu—"

"Tell them I took the risk myself!"

So he could. So he would. And speak the truth about it too—salve his conscience a bit.

Then Damase knew the devil would have his way with him. And the fierce joy of surrender to a greater power flooded him with murderous lust.

VI

They passed the point. No sign of turmoil or of danger here. On either side the mountains rose up sheer, upon high rocky bases, between which the flood was caught into a solid mass of water. Only when one forgot the mountains and looked at the shore line, did the thing grip the heart with awe. The waters were held in, but not tamed. The leash would soon be slipped; then watch them leap forward to snarl at the rocky ledges that still stood in their way to freedom!

Between these walls the dusk lay close, and the silence was intense. The sound of the waters below was an overtone that had nothing to do with this silence. This silence was of the evening hour; the peace of nature that stilled the songs of birds on the mountain slopes above; the peace of eternity that throbbed beyond the sunset hour; the peace of the hills that towered above.

The hills! The waters were hushed in their presence. The waters were restrained. They hurried by silently, as if their devilish raging was repressed by the tranquil hills. They bore with them to the white waters two men in a frail craft.



Sir John A. Macdonald's monument in Toronto. Ontario's legislative building in the background.

Damase called in a strained voice: "Leave it to me now, M'sieu!" The quarrel was on; the issue joined—water and rocks, raging, foaming, roaring.

Damase sat there in the stern, coolly enough. Coolly, because for the moment his mind was all on his work; and his heart sang with the joy of his conquest over natural forces. His pulse leaped then. If only Yvette could see him now! Yvette! Yvette!

M'sieu in the bow there, brave as a god, too, facing homewards to her!

There was the ledge beyond, the ledge he had in fancy seen all day, and the jutting tree—quite shallow from there to land, scarcely a wetting to make it! A clever twist and the thing would be done . . . himself, clinging securely to the tree, the canoe and the man swept to swift destruction. An accident, for which M'sieu took the risk. He would tell them that, and it was truth. Easy! Easy!

No one to see it. No witnesses but the hills!

Like flashing spears the words pierced his mind:

"Unto the hills around do I lift up

My longing eyes,

Oh, whence for me shall my salvation come,

From whence arise?"

Ah, the hills, Damase—what help in them now? They will look on in silent witness, and see this evil done, and never tell. They will look on, their tranquillity undisturbed, and in the morning, while a white-faced corpse lies in the rushes of the marshland below, well hidden, they will be full of the singing of birds.

Oh, the good God, Damase is lost in the dark flood of his jealous lust. No strength of will is in him. He can lift his heart in a last fight with evil, but not his eyes, for they are busy with the waters and the approaching ledge.

What was that red light in the waters, thrusting aside the darkness? Red as blood! Red as jealous lust!

Damase shivered, but his eyes instinctively looked up. Caught on an overshadowing peak, where the barren granite stood boldly up, was an amazing glow. The setting sun, looking up through a notch in the rim of the world, bathed this hill-top in celestial light. Dimly he was aware that the dancing foam was all about him, jewelled in the ruby glow.

Fascinated, he stared at the beauty of the hills.

"Damase! Damase! A ledge of rock ahead. Whew! that was close!"

They were past. Past while the radiance still dazzled him! Damase stared, white-faced, at the retreating ledge. Then he settled down to the task ahead.

"Yes, M'sieu," he said, lips trembling, "it was close! But the worst danger is now over!"

VII

M'sieu was laughing to the group in the Duhamel home. Quite boldly, before them all, he told of the exploit of Damase. And Damase, overcome, did not raise his eyes to see the rapt face of Yvette who watched M'sieu breathlessly as he told the tale.

"I had no idea it was such a business!" laughed M'sieu. "Well, mam'selle, I brought him through dangerous waters, but I promised I'd bring him safely home, Yvette, didn't I?"

Yvette was rosy red. As for Damase, he stood like a numbskull though M'sieu it seems motioned the others away, and left the stage clear for the thing.

M'sieu took Damase by the shoulder, almost hissing at him: "You poor fool, speak up now, or I will run off with her! I've done my best to bring you to the point all day, because I saw how things were. Good lord, if you don't believe me, look at the girl yourself!"

Then Damase looked up; whereat M'sieu nodded his satisfaction and went out to light his pipe. And Damase saw the eyes of Yvette, that they were like the tender pools of the river, and as inviting; and saw her face, that it was as rosy as the hill-top kissed by the belated sun.

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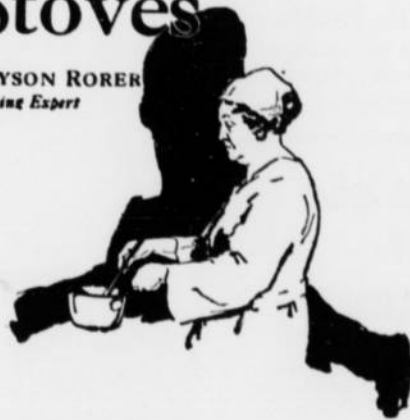
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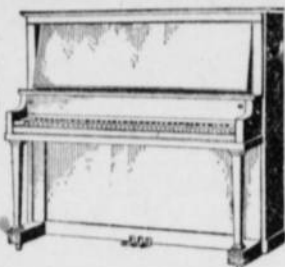
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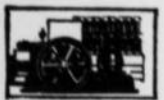
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The Treasure of Ho

By L. ADAMS BECK

Continued from Last Issue

too careful for him, and in fact it was of service, for as, if slipping gradually into carelessness, I let things fall before him that should give the impression we desired in high quarters.

This led to my concerting a scheme by which their interest with regard to the treasure might be led down a very different track. In other words, I drew a red herring across the trail, and very successfully.

I took to speaking of Ho's treasure when I knew the attendant was within earshot, a few words at first, later a little more, as if the matter weighed on my mind. I might have taken a less roundabout course by stimulating a "sight" when he was at hand, but my master would have no trifling with a matter so terribly real and sacred to him; and in truth I myself had such a respect now for these only dimly understood powers within us, that in no case would I have ventured on any tricking them. But I own it seemed justifiable to me to use a little mild deception by means of the methods known to all men. When my plan was matured I breathed it to my master as we sat under the willows in the broiling heat of August. Nothing but the water and cool green shadows made it endurable there, and what it must have been in the legations I dared not think.

After a touch of repulsion at the thought of any deceit, he agreed that my proposal was wise and might be forgiven in view of the facts. He told me that he thought in the voice of the attendant he had recognized a young man named Chu Fu, high in the favor and confidence of the Empress Consort. No doubt in placing him about us they had counted on my master's blindness and my ignorance. This confirmed me in my intention. And I set to work.

That evening, when we returned to our rooms, we sat by the windows in the dusky coolness and I reverted to the jade dragon, speaking softly in Hakka.

"Master," I said, "is it your enlightened judgment that if anything further occurred to me about the imperial dragon my duty would be to communicate it to the Old Buddha?"

"Disciple, who can doubt it? It might be a clue to what her Majesty desires. The duty of a subject is obedience to imperial commands."

"But if it were a thing uncertain?"

"Seek to acquaint yourself with the truth, and lay it dutifully before the throne. The will is accepted for the deed with her Majesty."

"But I must needs leave the palace and travel to Tai-Yuan to make my enquiries."

"Alas, my disciple, the sight has declared that the throne itself will shortly be at Tai-Yuan. I counsel you then to wait a little, for this is certain and if we are taken in her Majesty's train, you can then make your enquiries. But of what nature are they?"

"My master, I have met another person within the last year who recognized the jade dragon. For when I was passing through Tai-Yuan I stopped at an inn known as that of the Benevolent Blessings, and it so chanced that a traveller saw the precious thing about my neck, and he said: 'Young man, how came you by that dragon?' He was of distinguished appearance and one-eyed. Naturally I did not answer. Finally, after two days' acquaintance I warmed him with wine and in his cups he said plainly that this was a part of the lost treasure of Ho, and on this I asked him if it was known where it was hidden, and he answered thus: 'Young man, I have myself seen a part of it, and it is lodged in a temple, but the name of that temple is a secret, and now that I remember I have told even as much as this to a stranger I am indignant at my own effeminacy. Question me no more or it will be the worse for you.' And he rose up in great anger, and went away; and when I got up early in the morning he had taken his horse and was gone. I enquired if

they knew him and they said they knew nothing of him, but that his name was given in the inn as Tai Lin."

"But why, disciple, did you not report this to the Motherly Countenance?"

"Because, Venerable One, I feared she might believe I knew more, and endeavor to extract my knowledge by painful means. And also I thought that could I travel to Tai-Yuan I might perhaps light on the treasure and receive the rewards promised by her Celestial Majesty."

My master questioned me, but I stuck to this obstinately, verifying it with many little details not worth giving here. I told it all with an air of simplicity that I knew was highly effective, and I was certain it would reach the mark, for my master's undecipherable perceptions distinctly overheard a listener in the next room. If so, it would serve my ends in more ways than the one, for if Sie was to be dragged at the Empress's heels in the flight, I wanted to be there too.

She came often in the evening with words from the Empress, and lingered with us or with me alone, watched no doubt by many peepholes from the palace, but able by the lake to speak with freedom after all precautions were taken. I cannot hope to convey the charm of that intercourse snatched in the very jaws of danger. Her quiet courage and steadfastness, her gaiety whenever the shadow of fear lifted for a moment, the sweet pliability of the Oriental woman mixed with the self-respect of the Western, seemed to me to combine every charm of East and West. I dare say that many men would not have felt it as I did. Be it remembered I had spent my life in the Orient. Until some years later my personal knowledge of Europe was limited to five years at school in England and nearly all my interests were Oriental. The women of my own race whom I met in Peking or at the ports had not struck either my fancy or my heart. Sie did both. She moved in an atmosphere of romance woven by my strange adventure in the Temple of the August Peace, and by these stranger days in the palace. It drew us together in deeper ways than I can tell here. No outward sign of affection was possible in that eye-swept place and with treachery lurking in every coign of advantage, but I knew my own heart, and I thought that I began to know hers.

After consultation with my master I decided to pass on the precious story of the jade dragon at Tai-Yuan to Sie, with instructions to let it escape to the Empress. My reason, of course, was to protect Sie by letting the Empress suppose she was worming secrets out of me and was therefore useful, and also to make certain of further interviews. She undertook this office readily, for of late the Empress had shown a certain impatience that she had so little to report. Heard thus both from Sie and from the attendant, I knew she would attach importance to the story. She did, and nothing could exceed the attention that surrounded us, and Sie's freedom to come and go.

Once she procured me permission to leave the palace on errands for my master—a wonder unheard of. It was necessary, for a dreadful report was current that the Empress's gifts and protestations had seduced the Allied chiefs into the belief that she meant them well, and it was said they would accept her new offer of having all the Europeans escorted by Chinese troops to Tientsin and handed over to the European troops and embarked there for the coast. We in the Palace knew that every man, woman, and child would be murdered if these fatal beliefs were accepted. But I got out with Sie's help and though I was watched and spied upon with every step I took I got the word "Cawnpore" (and never was it more applicable) sent to my friend in the legation, and it was useful.

I asked Sie how she was questioned as to her progress with us. She said, with a faint but most lovely blush:

"My cousin, the Empress trusts that you will be like wax in my hands—"

She paused, and I ventured to say: "Sie, am I not wax?" and to rejoice in the little sparkle I saw dipping under the long black lashes.

"But she thinks, my cousin, that I can make you speak against your will and things you should not!"

"And would I not for you, Sie?"

"Not for me, nor for any woman. What is anything worth beside honor? But here they do not know. The air of this place is poisoned, and foul things grow in it. How should they believe in courage and faith? There is not a man nor a woman here that you could not buy, and gold is the God."

"And you, Sie—why are you so different?"

"I cannot tell. I have a bird in my bosom," she said with touching poetry, "and it sings to me of things that I shall know some day—in other lives if not in this—faith, and truth and kindness. I would choose to be a part of those things when they come my way." "You are a part of them now," I said, "they are as natural to you as its color to a flower."

She smiled a little.

"At least I love them," she said, and changed the subject. She never cared for discussing herself. I think what she best liked was to forget the hateful palace and ask me about the wide free country outside. It is almost inconceivable how caged her life had been. Except for the Empress's trips to the summer palace, beyond Peking and a few visits to the palaces of other royal ladies, she had never been outside the Forbidden City. And yet she was not ignorant. There was a library of Chinese books that she had access to and they included a few, a very few, translations made by the Jesuit fathers when they were in favor—translations of one or two of Scott's novels, some histories and travels. It is marvellous on what scanty nourishment a strong, clear understanding can grow, and Sie's was all that and more. She hungered and thirsted for knowledge and freedom. Dare I say that after a while I believe she thirsted for them the more because I was ahead of her there? Ahead? I was ashamed to think how little my opportunities had done for me compared with what her starvation had done for her.

Well—the long and short of it is that we became good friends and my heart clung to the only creature of my own blood. The Empress was right. There was nothing I would not have told her. The Empress was wrong. There was nothing in the wide world, not to mention the imperial treasury, that would have tempted her to betray me.

I pass over the next fortnight, having indicated its outlines, to which I must only add that I spent the time in studying my master's methods under his direction and acquired certain powers—far indeed below his, but useful, as shall be told hereafter.

Will it be believed that, in spite of all the terror and danger, the Empress still had the Palace actors almost nightly to perform the plays in which her soul delighted? Still she had the water parties with music on the lake and as much appearance of gaiety as in the good old days when the world danced to her tune. And, on more than one occasion, saying that the guns made her head ache, she stopped the bombardment of the legations that she might enjoy herself in peace. An extraordinary and indomitable woman. I used to wonder if Queen Elizabeth in her royal courage, caprice and extravagance was anything like her.

And now it was August, and news came pouring in. The Allies were marching on Peking. The Old Buddha needed no "sight" to tell her the fearful truth, and we saw nothing of her, heard nothing except through Sie who came daily, and brought one day a frantic message to ask if we had any magic that would slaughter the foreign forces as if with thunder and lightning. This we disclaimed. She told us that the Empress had said she would commit suicide and force the Emperor to do the same rather than flee before them. It was certain at all events that whatever she did he would be compelled to do, for her jealousy and hatred raged fiercely at the possibility that the Allies might dethrone her and restore him to power. With his reforming instinct it would have been a blessed

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day for China if this had happened, but the time was past and her clutch on him too strong. He was broken in spirit.

CHAPTER VIII

I shall never forget the fourteenth of August as long as I live.

We were in the garden, and I was reading a famous Chinese book to my master and learning from his comments, when suddenly the guns of the force besieging the legations ceased. The silence was stupefying. They had now gone on so long, so incessantly, that when they stopped it seemed as if the world had come to an end in a whisper and then death.

I leaped to my feet. Even his placidity was startled, and he felt about him with sightless eyes.

"What is it—tell me, tell me, disciple?"

I could tell nothing and there was no one to ask. Half an hour went by, and then, with no warning, broke out a tornado of far mightier guns than we had heard as yet. The air was tattered and rent with fearful sound. These were never the guns we knew so well—these frightful roarings of destruction! I knew them. The Allies were bombarding Peking.

I told him, and he said with his own composure:

It has come. Put our small possessions together in the smallest compass, disciple. We go to-morrow."

I went in and did as I was bid, and Fox-face came in and found me at it and threw up his hands in amazement.

"This it is to have supernatural wisdom! I was sent to bid you prepare!" he said. "One of the dukes has just rushed into the Presence shouting, 'Old Buddha, the foreign devils have come. Your Majesty must escape at once, or they will murder you.'"

"Her Majesty's sacred life is secure," I replied. "This we know by our powers. When do we go?"

"This insignificant one cannot tell!" he said. "May the curse of all malignant spirits light on these foreign devils who drive us into the wilderness!"

Like the pampered menial he was, the soft-handed wretch feared the open and its freedom. There is no life in the world so seeping as the enervations of an Oriental palace sinking down into ruin through its own iniquities.

We sat up till late that night expecting orders. It was midnight before they came—Sie, flitting like a bird through the perfumed dark. She stood with the window framing her and our light on her face, pale, her eyes glittering with excitement and—was it pleasure?

"Tomorrow we go! There has been a grand council, and it is decided. She has ordered two of the ministers to go with her and the Son of Heaven. The rest must follow as they can. Be in the courtyard at the hour of the Tiger. (Three a.m.)"

"Do you go?" I said eagerly, for she was turning.

"I attend the Motherly Countenance!" she said, and was gone.

Shall I ever forget that morning with the faint dawn grey about the peaked and wide-swept roofs of the palace? To see history made before one's eyes, to see my own visions acted out in reality, to share in the haste and panic of the moment—what an experience! And all punctuated by the thundering guns which took no rest. Country carts were drawn up—common country carts such as one sees daily wending through the streets of Peking, springless—abominably uncomfortable. All the ladies of the palace had been summoned to the courtyard for three-thirty a.m., but none were to accompany the Empress except only Sie, and she would certainly have been abandoned also but for the hold it was believed she had on me.

No European man's eye had ever seen the Palace ladies before and probably never will again. They stood in lines, numbers and numbers of them, white and terrified in the cold faint light. No wonder. They expected nothing less from the foreign devils than rapine and blood-shed of the worst. A flock of frightened sheep they looked, but with a kind of splendor in their long embroidered coats, and stiff Manchu head-dresses, brilliant with pins and flowers and dangling ornaments. So etiquette

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was sustained to the last. There were so many that no special face impressed itself on me. I kept describing the scene very tersely to the blind man. I think there was a kind of sombre joy in his heart to be thus present at the beginning of the end of the Manchus.

Presently the Empress came out attended by Sie. The Empress! I could not even think of Sie for considering the amazing turns of human fate. She was now a common elderly Chinese peasant woman in the blue cloth one sees everywhere. Her hair was plastered about her face like a Dutch doll. She looked old, furious, shabby. The Emperor, half dazed, came behind her in a long black gown. And then an amazing, a horrifying thing happened.

A beautiful woman (my vision, my vision!) detached herself from the crowd of ladies, and came forward, making obeisance to the Empress.

"Who is she?" whispered my blind master; and an official, tense with watching, whispered back:

"The Pearl Consort, the Emperor's secondary wife!"

Now I knew. The only heart faithful to him in the Palace—the only human being he loved and trusted. As he spoke, the Empress Consort came hurriedly out and took her place at the Old Buddha's shoulder. The contrast between the two wives—the one all beauty and dignity, the other—what I have described!

Then kneeling, in a calm, firm voice the Pearl Consort addressed the Empress. We could all hear her words clearly:

"Sacred Majesty! is it a time for the Son of Heaven to flee from his capital? Should the Ruler of the Great Inheritance flee like a woman before the face of the foreigner? Leave him here, I beseech you, while you seek safety in flight. Let him act kingly, that the foreigners may respect us. Go yourself and seek safety, but the Emperor should stay."

There was a blank silence of horror. Even the Empress seemed stunned at such an audacity. I saw a brief fire in the Emperor's faded wearied eyes. He stepped forward. He opened his mouth to speak, he raised his hand. And then the storm broke.

The Empress shouted aloud to Li Lien-ying and the other attendant:

"Throw this wretched slave down the well. Let her die this instant!"

I stirred and caught my breath. The blind man tightened his hold on my robe.

"You swore to be silent!" he said under his breath. The Emperor fell on his knees, raising his hands in prayer, trembling in every limb—a pitiable, sickening sight. Yet would any courage have saved her in the Empress's then mood? None. Li Lien-ying and Fox-face moved forward and put heavy hands on the brave woman's shoulders, and as they dragged her away, and the Emperor still besought for mercy, the Empress cried aloud in a voice that echoed round the place:

"Let her die at once as a warning to all undutiful women who resemble those owls who, when fledged, pick out their mother's eyes."

And they dragged her away and threw her down the well and cast great stones on her, and not a voice, not a hand, was raised in her defence except only the Emperor's. He turned aside and covered his face with his arm.

"Get into your cart!" she ordered; "and hang up the screen. The Heir Apparent will ride on the shaft. Sie, follow me into mine. Blind man, get into another with your disciple. Li Lien-ying, you must ride and keep up as best you can."

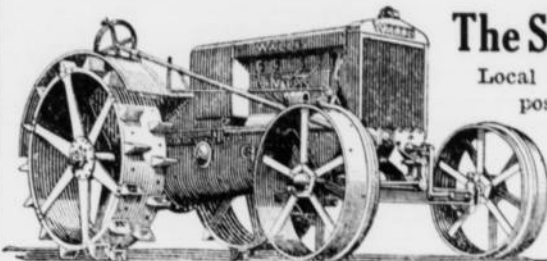
Then, to the carter's, composed as if stepping into her royal sedan: "Drive as hard as you can, and, if any foreign devil stops you, say we are poor country folks, very much afraid and fleeing to our homes."

The gate was open, the horses were whipped up and the whole tremendous scene faded into the past—the women, having prostrated themselves with the Empress Consort at their head, all standing stiff and straight as the carts rolled out. And so the last glimpse showed them as the gates shut to behind us.

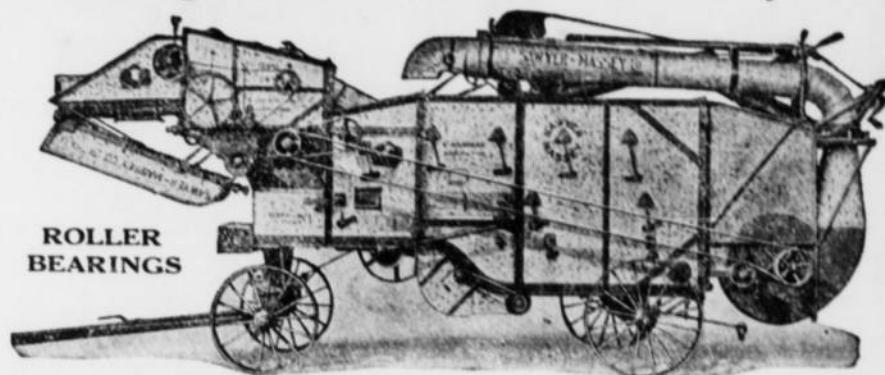
I am not ashamed to own that the tears were in my eyes, for I had never seen and never shall again a picture of

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such despairing courage as that brave, lovely, devoted woman's. She was right—a thousand times right. If the Emperor had plucked up courage and asserted himself then he might have saved not only her life but the dynasty. But no; it was too late, the cup of their iniquities was filling to the brim. It would soon run over.

In a whisper I told the blind man I should never forgive myself for my inaction. Better have died like a man than see such an iniquity done. The only thing that restrained me had been fear for Sie and for him.

"Disciple, my life is of little moment," he replied indifferently, "but in any case it was secure. I shall die on the day the Empress visits the Yellow Springs (dies) and that is some years away. But you would have slaughtered yourself and the young lady, who deserves a better fate. And remember this—it was gross insubordination for the Pearl Consort to address the Old Buddha in such a manner and in public. What should a woman do in such affairs? Though it would have been better the Empress had shown mercy, still it was a fault."

The Chinese point of view! I could say no more.

We reached the summer palace at four p.m. and there the exodus paused long enough to provide tea for the Empress while she sent written instructions to the Empress Consort to bury all her treasure in the courtyard of the Ning Shou palace, and therefore by the deadly well that had received the Pearl Consort.

As to the Emperor—he seemed perfectly stupefied with grief and fear, almost beyond feeling, except that I noticed he shuddered violently from head to foot when the two attendants who had murdered the Pearl Consort approached him.

We then resumed our flight.

There is no object in my chronicling all the sordid miserable incidents until we reached Tai-Yuan, for I had no share in those days except being dragged along with the rest like a piece of lumber. I am thankful to say that after the first three days Sie had a mule litter, as had also the Empress. When they got out of the miserable carts to make the change the Emperor said aloud: "We have to thank the Boxers for this." And the Empress sternly commanded silence.

It was so exhausting, penned up in those miserable carts, jolted and flung about the shocking roads and tracks, that neither my master nor I had the smallest inclination to talk. And really there was nothing to say. The excitement had been so long and so sustained that now there seemed to be a kind of collapse and mere endurance of the discomforts of the day, and the sleepless horrors of the filthy inns took all our thoughts.

What astonished us more than anything, however, was the elastic courage of the Empress. Never in this world has there been a more wonderful woman in her way—East or West. Over sixty, driven out, ruined, as she thought, fleeing for her life, the Emperor might give way, but she never! I declare before heaven there were moments when I thought she deserved to rule, when my sympathies would almost have gone over to her side but for Sie and the Pearl Consort! When we were crossing the hill pass of "The Flying Geese," she stopped the whole procession of us (a long one by now, for many ministers and courtiers had joined up from Peking), that she might admire the view. I can see her, with her head stuck out of the litter, staring about her with the liveliest interest!

And then with unmistakable enjoyment:

"It reminds me of the Jehol country."

She shouted to the listless Emperor to look out, too, and with the relish of a young woman in her wicked old eye, she said:

"After all, it's delightful to get away from Peking and see the world, isn't it?"

"Under happier circumstances it might be," he answered with a sigh. She turned contemptuously away to take a bouquet of wild flowers somebody brought, and sat enjoying the view and sniffing at them. It was impossible not to feel a kind of unwilling respect for

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her at times like this. I said as much to my master and he shook his head.

"I could tell you deeds beside which what you have seen is as nothing, disciple," he answered. "The evildoer needs to be courageous since he affronts both heaven and earth."

CHAPTER IX

After this fashion we reached the town of Tai-Yuan where we were accommodated in the Temple of Fo by special order, and next day the divine condescension was manifested, for she sent for us. I was on the alert at once. In the present state of affairs and with ministers, courtiers, and all kinds of people coming and going, she must be hot on the scent of the treasure to spare a moment for us.

Great jealousy was felt of our influence when that summons reached us, and many an envious eye fell on me as I led my master toward the courtyard of the splendidly furnished yamen where the Old Buddha had at last found rest for the sole of her foot. The countryside had been swept for comforts, and many notables had made their court by sending their best. The place was swarming with them, each with his own axe to grind, and in the very wind was a murmur of intrigue. I passed the watchful groups with an air of haughty abstraction, for in China, as all over the Orient, it pays to assert oneself. As for my master, he had no part to play. Since he honestly did not care a snap of the fingers for any one of them, or for the Empress herself into the bargain, his gait was the perfection of serene superiority.

Li Lien-ying was waiting for us, and I shuddered as he drew near. Since the affair of the Pearl Consort I preferred his room to his company with an emphasis that I cannot express. I could not look at his large supple hands without imagining—but no matter. He was part of the game I was playing and it was necessary to use him.

"Honored persons, you are to have the felicity of seeing the Old Buddha."

"Is her sacred Majesty in the enjoyment of good health and spirits?"

"The Benevolent Countenance is uplifted with joy at the magnificence of her reception here. She is serene as a summer's day."

He turned and ushered us through a hall splendidly decked with gold and silver vessels for her use, into a large inner room, where she sat alone with Sie, the Empress Consort being still in Peking.

She had resumed her own dress though without the magnificent adjuncts of Peking, and I really thought the trip had freshened her up—which was not surprising, as a contrast to the cloistered sloth of Peking. We crawled in as usual and were almost affectionately greeted. Truly it was summer countenance that shone upon us!

"My faithful servants, my heart has been overcharged in thinking of the discomforts and misfortunes which have

attended your faithful following of our sorrows. Do not doubt that this will be remembered in every way to your advantage. The imperial memory is long."

We were as humble as the occasion demanded and she went on.

"We are now at Tai-Yuan and shall remain here for some days—possibly longer. Disciple Yuan, a rumor has reached us that in this very town was once a person who recognized the jade dragon."

I executed a carefully prepared start of terror. I had guessed this would be forthcoming. Her Majesty hastened to reassure me.

"Fear not, young man. Let truth be your guide. It is not well to play with the mighty, but truth invariably meets with approval. It appears an attendant of the Palace overheard some remark you let fall to this effect, but he only caught a few words and may be wholly mistaken. Still, be candid. It is the better way."

So, as she thought, she saved Sie's reputation and kept her still a useful spy. I fell on my face before her chair, and began a most effective trembling and plea for pardon.

The Benevolent Countenance beamed.

"Young man, we who see into all hearts know it is very natural that modesty and alarm should have caused yours words to stumble. But speak out now. Make us the judge of this circumstance."

Thus urged, on my knees, and with eyes fixed on the ground, I repeated my story with the addition that the one-eyed man had said it was prophesied that the discoverer of the lost treasure would be a member of the ruling family. I knew that would interest and alarm the old lady who disliked most of the imperial family as cordially as they feared her. I then was silent, awaiting her pleasure. She reflected a long time. At last:

"You will have a list made of all temples in the Shansi district and make every possible enquiry. Report every smallest detail, and now let your master fling you into the sleep so that if there truly be anything to see we shall see it."

Then, suddenly collecting herself: "No, it was to be found by an Imperial Person. Why should I desire that any eye but my own should see this matter? Put me now here—this instant—into the sleep that with my own eyes I may see!"

The start I made then was entirely unrehearsed. Not in my wildest dreams had it occurred to me that things might take this turn. For a moment it bewildered me, and then I felt it was impossible. What might not happen? If I hypnotized her she might see the Tiger's Den through my eyes. She might see other things on which our very lives depended. It might take any turn. I looked at the blind man and saw that his face was set and his very

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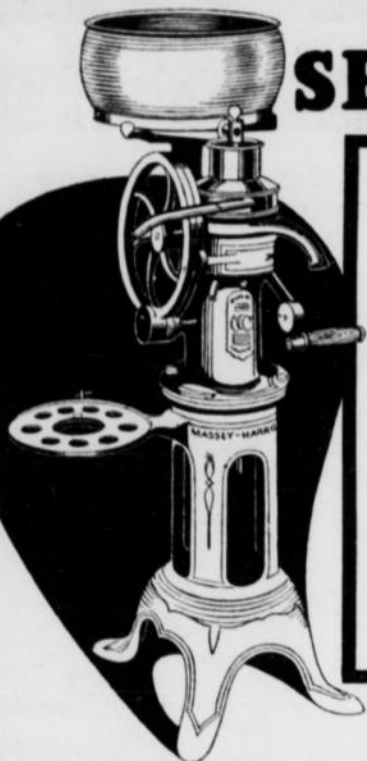
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hands shaking. Revolutionary as he was, almost superhumanly gifted, still remained the very root of the Chinese nature—a reverence for the function of the Throne in spite of the unworthiness of its occupant. For the moment I was left to my own devices and something very near panic might have seized me but for Sie's calm presence behind the chair. She relied on me entirely. How could I fail?

"Sacred Majesty, if it were one of 'the stupid people' (the masses), how then could I object? But when it concerns the Divine person—the Ruler of the Jewelled Inheritance, my heart trembles within me and I become as a sick man near his end. How is it possible that I should dare to send the Sovereign of the world to meet the Spirits? How is it even possible that I should succeed, for who can dominate the Heavenly Intelligence? Permit this slave to attempt the sleep himself." I prostrated myself before her. She angrily bade me rise.

"To argue with the great is insolent and moreover extremely unwise. Also it wastes time which should be respected. Obey my commands."

The blind man interrupted:

"The Tutelary Deities avert their faces from such a thought. Should the occupant of the Dragon Throne be subjected to the will of a humble person? And moreover there are risks. Who can tell—"

She interrupted him, laughing harshly.

"My life has been all risks. Shall I shrink from them now? This is a matter of consequence. Sie, command Li Lien-ying to guard the outer door that none may enter. Stand yourself by the inner, holding it ajar, and if you become alarmed by anything, call loudly for Li. Blind man, I hold you responsible for my life. Now, what should I do? No—say no more. Direct me."

She must be keen indeed on finding the treasure if it made her defiant of her ingrained superstition. There was that in her face and tone that took the heart out of argument. Nevertheless, my master tried once more.

"Your Majesty, knowing the dangers, I disclaim all responsibility. Let this lady bear witness that what is done is by your Majesty's order, and that with my disciple I protested."

"You disclaim responsibility. I accept it. Waste no more time. I grow angry."

She looked it. No more could be said. With my temples beating to a wild measure, I took the crystal from my master and directed her to lean back in the imperial chair, reclining her head and composing her august mind. She did so obediently, and the ill-timed thought occurred to me that I was like an unskilled dentist hovering round a first patient's chair. Would it be kill or cure? Anyhow, I was in for it.

Sie at the door, with her face turned from me, the blind man kneeling in palatable alarm, only the Empress perfectly fearless, I took up the crystal and she fixed her gaze resolutely on it, haughtily obedient. I remember thinking that of all the instances I had seen of her courage this was the greatest, recalling her intense fear of the unseen, her unwavering belief in any manifestation of it, however crude. Very unfit myself for the business, I repeated the hypnotist's formula, wavering at first, then strongly, loudly, all but hopelessly. At first her eyes outstared the crystal, then, at last, they began to fix and glaze. Her head fell back. She was off—I had got her! Then sleep came, and I regained my self-possession in a flash as I stepped forward and bent over her. My master covered his face with his sleeve. The deceit, the indignity, shook him to his very soul. Ah, had I taken his warning and ceased even then!

"You see a temple in the hills. A very lonely place, a long way from here. There is no road, only a rough stony track, a few pine trees stand about it. The priest is a man blind in one eye. Beside it stands a monument to a lama who died on his way from Tibet, to pay his respects to the Sacred Throne in Peking. You see within the temple now. There is a white image to the Amitabha Buddha, and other images sit about it. You see beneath

the floor for nothing can stop the sight of the Spirits. There is a deep underground chamber with boxes and bales all about it. They bear the name of Ho Shen. Read it. See! The priest comes down with a light. You see him. He opens a box—there is a tinkling inside. Hear it! He holds the light. Stoop over him. See the dark green glitter of emeralds, the flashing of diamonds, hear the dry rustle of pearls. Riches inestimable. You see images of gold, each more than two feet in height. You see great bowls of topaz, gold vessels heaped one on the other. It is a cave of treasures. You see the great pearl known as the Good Omen. Plates of jewel jade three feet across. Splendors, riches, wealth even for the Sacred Throne to be amazed at. Note that the pine trees stand about the temple and high rocks tower above it. It is a place where the wild beasts cry and slouch at night, a safe lonely place for the concealment of the greatest treasure in the world."

I need not tell all I said. I repeated, I impressed, I forced it in upon the awake self that was hidden under the sleeping self whom almost a third part of the world knew and feared. I seized my chance and was strong with the strength I never knew I possessed. The strangest scene, for still my master hid his face, and Sie at the door never looked my way.

Twice the Empress moved her hands as if clutching and grasping. Twice she said in a strangled whisper: "I see; I see—" and that was all. I kept her in the hypnotic state for more than ten minutes, as I guess, then slowly withdrew her from the inward to the outward again.

"You are returning. You have seen. Remember what you have seen. Forget nothing you have seen. Now return, and when you awake send to search for the treasure. Return."

Again I need not tell all the steps which I had learned from my master to recall the inward from its quest. While she still lay in a kind of coma I said to my master: "The Thousand Wise Men could not have told her more"—half laughing at my own success; for it seemed to me a triumph beyond triumphs that I should have subjugated such a spirit to my will. At my bidding she returned obediently: slowly the waking thrills ran up her hands, twitched the muscles of the mouth, un-closed the lids, lit the dead eyes, and in a moment more she was staring fixedly at me as I knelt. Silence. Presently in a drowsy voice she said: "A most excellent sleep. No pain. No hurt. I saw."

Silence again. Then I ventured:

"What did your Majesty see?"

"The lost treasure of Ho Shen. Trees of coral. Boxes of emeralds and pearls. Much more."

"Did your Majesty see where it can be found?"

"That is my own business," she retorted, wide awake instantly. "You have done your part well; there is no more for you to do at present. Sie, give them the reward appointed. Stay. Sie—did I speak?"

"Twice, Motherly Benevolence, but at this distance I could not hear the words. Very low were they and brief."

"Illumined sage, write down the words I said. Write them in silence and let no one see."

My master took the ink brush Sie gave him and wrote two characters. Except that the characters were larger and more straggling than ordinary, no one reading but must have thought he saw. She looked at them, then straight at me. "What did I say?" sure now that there could be no collusion.

I answered instantly.

"Your sacred Majesty said: 'I see. I see.' No more."

She smiled, pleased. Then aloud: "I saw what I needed to see and no more. Like the famous story of the thief of the Chi State, what I saw was the gold and nothing but the gold."

She shook her sleeve in token of dismissal, and we crawled backward to the door. My master was still pale and troubled. All China is run on precedents. If a thing has never happened before, that is the best of reasons why it must never happen, and certainly in



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all the centuries of court witchcraft no one had ever heard of the hypnotizing of an imperial ruler. And there was the deceit.

Once outside, he said:

"My disciple, lead me to some quiet place beneath the trees where I may speak."

I did so. The whole town was humming and buzzing with excitement and comings and goings, and donkeys, mules and horses crowding the narrow cobbled streets. I found a little nook where all was quiet and safe. Then he spoke, very low, and still with the fear on him.

"I have not been satisfied, disciple. My spirit is sore within me. The ruin of this dynasty I crave, for in it lies the only hope of China. It is as needful as the amputation of a gangrened foot. But even this woman I would not thus mislead or deceive, for to use the influence as a means of deception—Oh, disciple, that was ill done and a curse follows. You will see! The Law is not mocked. The reward is sure."

"Master, do not say this. If the Old Buddha found this treasure it would be spent on evil pleasures and wasted. If it comes to the Lady Sie, she will do noble things with it for your country. You do not wish it in the hands of the Empress?"

"No—a thousand times. Yet, evil cannot bring forth good."

"And furthermore, you know yourself I did but send her to sleep as any juggler can do. I did not use the higher methods of those who know. Is it not true?"

"It is true. With the higher methods the Empress would see nothing. I warned her. Yet—"

"True. Leave this to me, my master; you soar so high above the earth that you do not know what needs be done with its evil influences. I swear before you that for or with the Empress I will never use the great secret. How should I? She is not fitted for it."

"True. She is not even in the darkness that precedes enlightenment. But this reward she gave me? It cannot be touched or used."

I opened the small casket and looked at the pearls of price that lay within.

"You are right, master. This we cannot take. I will throw it into the wood."

"For a bad man or woman to pick up? No, disciple. I know a poor widow in Peking whose husband the Empress slaughtered. She has a son to educate. This will do it. I will send the money to her."

For days Sie was not visible, but I was not anxious about her, for I knew the Empress would consider that she had rendered an inestimable service in that her information had led up to this vision.

The Court now removed to Hsian-fu in Shensi, on the report that the Allies were sending an expedition after them, and we followed by order. Things were in a more settled condition there, and the Empress kept a liberal table and enjoyed herself to the full with birds' nest soup, sharks' fins and all the delicacies she loved. As for the Emperor, he never really held up his head after Pearl Consort's cruel death. I was told that he lived on hermit's fare, and turned with sickening revulsion from the heartless pleasures of the Empress. The fate of the Empire weighed heavy on him. He knew well that if his own schemes of reform had been followed up things would never have come to this pass. It was indeed a tragic spectacle. The woman who dominated him had all the force of character, he all the insight to better things, but he had no strength to impose his will, she no will for anything

but power and riches. The better in the grip of the worse! I never saw the unhappy Emperor Kuang Hsu close at hand but once, but that impressed me deeply.

I was standing with my master in the courtyard of the yamen at Hsian, waiting, for we were told the Empress might need us. It was almost empty, for word had gone about that she would give no audiences that night. Only a few attendants were breathing the chilly night air, unlit by any moon. Presently a man came out and stood in the doorway looking up at the stars. We were in the shadows and he did not see us, but we could see him dimly in a weak light that streamed from some lamp inside.

There broke from his breast a deep, deep sigh, a heart-breaking sigh, as he looked up, and then I knew it was the Emperor, robed in black, overwhelmed with sorrow dark as the night.

At last he spoke to himself in a kind of sobbing whisper:

"O for rest! Birth is not a beginning. Death is not an end. The Wheel turns and turns and will not cease."

In silence my master prostrated himself and I also. The sound reached his Majesty, and he turned sorrowful eyes upon us.

"Who are you?" as we rose to our knees. Then coldly: "The widards of the Empress? Leave this place until she summons you."

And as we rose to obey he said, relenting: "Would that you, or any, had such wisdom as might make life endurable and death a hope."

"Son of Heaven, life is joy, and death is more life," said my master with the sincerity that no man can mistake. The Emperor moved forward a step. I saw his face, a dim whiteness.

"You an old man, poor and blind, say this? What is your reason?"

"Son of Heaven, I have seen through the illusion to the reality—and it is ascent and joy."

"And the end?" His voice was a sob. My master paused, and the Son of Heaven repeated:

"And the end?"
"Joy shining and calm as the sun reflected in the sea."

A long silence. The Emperor resumed: "If you have the true sight—what is the end of my dynasty?"

"Ruin!"
"I knew it. You are a true seer. And the Empire?"

"Ruin, my Lord and Emperor. And beyond it a mighty future for the people."

"You are a true seer. The Emperor passes. The people cannot die, and for myself—who am a Lord of dust and Emperor of dreams?"

"The prison door opened, the feet unshackled, a new life and a great one."

"Rest is my desire—rest only."

"Son of Heaven, what you could, you did. He who is faithful in little is rewarded by greater tasks. You will return in the revolving of the Wheel and lead this people greatly."

A dead silence. The Emperor stretched out his hand in the dark and laid it on my master's. He turned, and re-entered, cold autumn in his heart, autumn in the world outside. The falling leaves were dead hopes. We were alone. We went quietly to the gate and back to the temple where we lodged, as at Tai-Yuan. My master opened his hand and wordlessly showed me a little almost worthless ring of inferior jade. He touched it to his brow and lips, and hid it in his bosom. I could not have spoken. Something in my throat choked me. The Empress did not send for us that night.

To be continued



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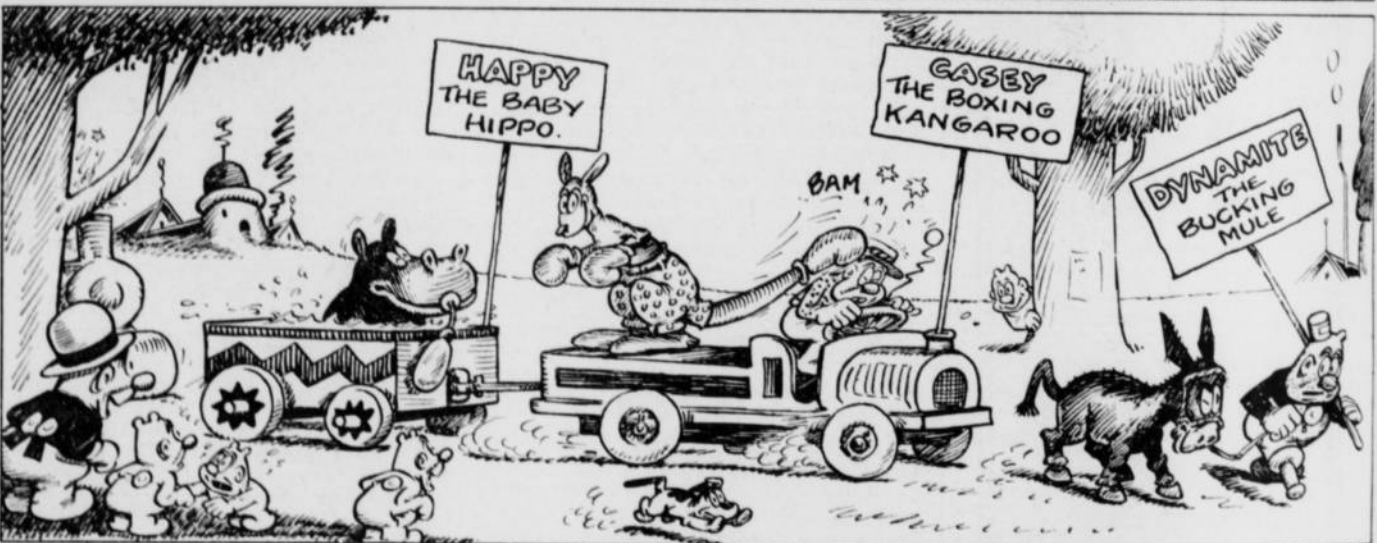
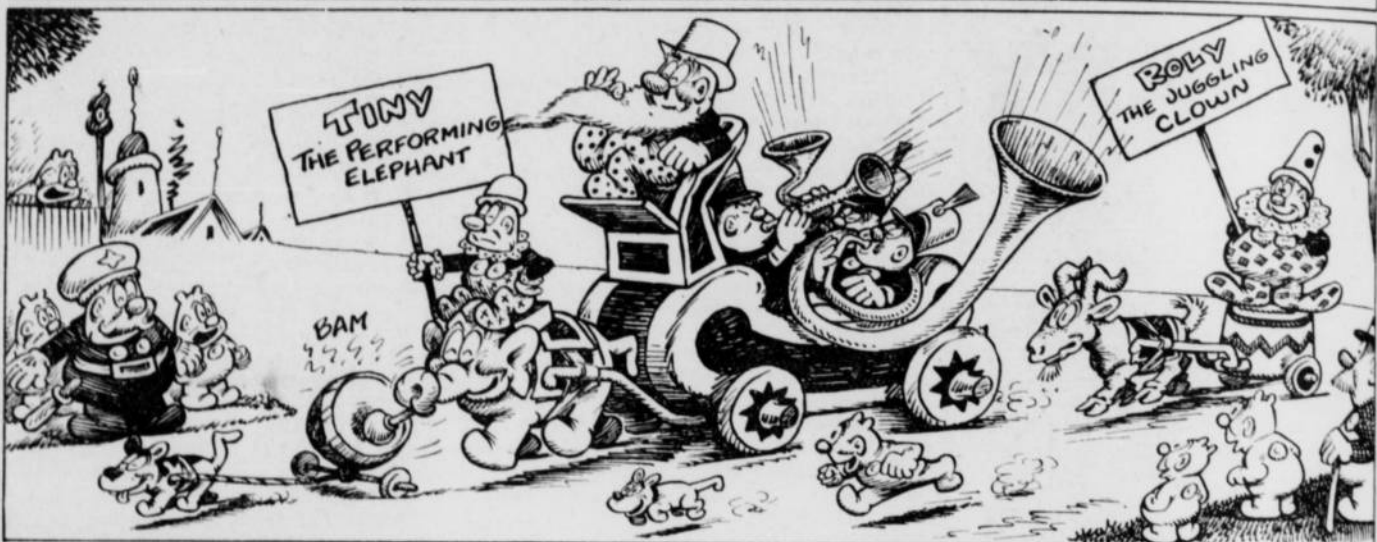
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WATCH FOR
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APPEARANCE
OF THE
MYSTERIOUS
WHATISIT

The Parade of the Doo Dad Circus

Banners flying, bug!s blaring, children anxiously running to and fro, old folks impatiently waiting for the show, the whistle of the peanut stands, the shouts of the little Doo Dads peddling pop—all Dooville is in a fever of excitement. For this is the day that Doc Sawbones' mammoth circus is coming to town. Big billboard signs have been out for a week telling of the wonders that are to be seen. All the big acts that the people have loved and laughed over many times will be on hand. But what is this? Doc Sawbones has captured another ferocious terror of the animal world. For the

first time in history the Doo Dads are going to be able to gaze on the mysterious Whatisit! No one has the slightest idea about this animal. Whether he came from jungle, or cave, or coral isles, or the frozen wastes of the Arctic, no one can guess. Every little Doo Dad is plumb full of curiosity.

Here comes the parade! See how importantly Flannelfeet is keeping the crowd in check. Tiny, the elephant is pleased with his place at the head of the column. Nicky Nutt, mounted on his head, looks as though he were bored stiff. I shouldn't be surprised if he was trying to make the people be-

lieve that he has been in much more wonderful processions than this, but he will never make the little Doo Dads believe that. Roly's goat is travelling pretty close to the big float. It will be his own fault if he gets his whiskers in the axle grease. Don't you feel sorry for Percy Haw-Haw, trying to drive the truck with the boxing kangaroo? But the most important thing in the parade is the tractor drawing the Whatisit. The sides are down. The keepers strain their eyes for sounds of struggle or howls coming from inside. The crowd is nervous as it goes by. My, what thrills a circus gives!

News of the Organizations

Continued from Page 29

of the elected members, or candidates, or the government, but of the people themselves, while the constituency associations will have charge of arrangements of a local character. Executive committees of the U.F.A. will make all arrangements for provincial speakers, including the arrangements for members of the cabinet.

A special trust fund will be raised for the carrying on of the campaign, and an appeal for contributions to this fund has been issued by the executive during the past week.

Nominating conventions have been called as follows, while it is anticipated that the remainder will be called within the next two weeks: Bow Valley, May 15; Ledue, May 19; Taber, May 19; Innisfail, May 22; Aetia, May 27; Wetaskiwin, May 29; Sedgewick, June 1; Stettler, June 4; Lacombe, June 9.

Lease Prince Rupert Terminal

Announcement has been made of the leasing by the Alberta Wheat Pool of the new government terminal elevator at Prince Rupert. The new elevator has a capacity of 1,250,000 bushels, is the fastest handling elevator on the Pacific Coast, and provides berths for two ships. The ever-increasing Oriental trade of the pool will be handled through it, the vessels saving considerable time in despatch. Arrangements have already been made with the larger steamship lines to have vessels come to Prince Rupert, without any additional charge over Vancouver. Rates to the Orient, will be less than by Vancouver. Prince Rupert will serve as an outlet for all C.N.R. points in Alberta.

United Farmers of Manitoba

No doubt the members of the U.F.M. throughout the province have noticed in the public press that the provincial secretary, D. G. McKenzie, has been appointed a member of the Tariff Advisory Board. The provincial executive after deliberate consideration and recognizing that the secretary's time would be only partly employed in the work of the board strongly advised acceptance. Arrangements were therefore made to secure Thos. McIlwraith, as assistant to the secretary, and in charge of all field organization work, the general managerial responsibility of the Central office still to be in charge of Mr. McKenzie.

Some confusion may exist in the minds of many as to the powers and functions bestowed on the board by the order-in-council instituting it. In order that they may have a more adequate knowledge of the situation, an article written by A. E. Darby, of the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is published elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Darby speaks with the authority of one who has studied the whole matter thoroughly. His views are expressed clearly and concisely and any perusal of his article will lead to more accurate and complete understanding of the nature and purpose of the work expected from the Tariff Board.

U.F.M. Sunday will be held this year on May 23. The local minister should be requested to address the gathering on some subject based on the ideals of the organization and related to good citizenship. The Central office will be glad to contribute suggestions and material for the preparation of addresses.

Calgary Stock Yards Dispute

Continued from Page 1

When suspension for the second time became effective, the company at once applied to the government for a special license, and this was issued on May 7. The company was deprived of trading privileges on a total of six trading days, during the two periods of suspension. Livestock were fed and taken care of at the company's expense during that

time, and all livestock were settled for at their full market value at time of receipt, the cost being borne by the company as a whole.

The action of the exchange is generally looked upon as an attack on co-operative marketing which, during recent months, has been steadily gaining in strength on the Calgary market. Assurances of support and of approval of the action of the company have been received from many quarters, Mr. Rice-Jones said.

The exchange made an offer to restore the company to membership on certain conditions, but the offer was rejected. No further developments are expected until the report of the government investigators is received.

Poultry Pools of the Prairies

Continued from Page 5

stored as market conditions warrant.

The Multiple of Three Plan

The pool has adopted an innovation in what is known as the "multiple of three" idea. It was found that the ordinary egg case plan, in which the location of the eggs in a case belonging to each producer is indicated on a chart attached to the inside of the lid of the case, was too cumbersome a method. Under the new plan eggs are received from each producer in lots of three, or multiples of three, dozens. Each lot, therefore, completely occupies one or more fillers, and the chart is unnecessary. When the country agent places a producer's eggs in the case a candling card with the member's name and contract number is placed on top of the last layer; then the next member's eggs are filled into the case and another card with his name and number placed on top and so on until the case is filled. If part of the lot of one member has to be carried over into the second case it is treated as a separate lot.

The percentage of time saved by the new plan is very great. Under the old egg-case plan a girl could candle about 10 cases a day. Now the average is around 20 cases.

All payments are made from the head office in Regina. Most of the clerical work is centralized there. Producers receive the initial payment, not on receipt of their eggs but twice a month. The amount of the initial payment is decided by the board. Payments are not sent through receivers but direct to the producers. The pool period extends over the entire season. A second payment will, it is expected, be made before harvest. The question of what the pool will do to supply local demand has not yet been decided, but will eventually receive consideration.

Contracts were solicited through canvassers appointed among the producers by the provisional board, who held meetings throughout the country. Originally no remuneration was given to these canvassers. Later a fee was set at 50 cents per contract, and this was later increased to \$1.00. No contracts have been solicited by federal or provincial officials, but they have always given the pool their moral support.

The head office of the association is governed by a board of six directors. Five of the present directors are women. The province is divided into six divisions, each entitled to a director. These in turn are divided into six sub-divisions. The contract signers in each of the 36 sub-divisions meet and appoint a delegate to a district meeting which is held in each division. The director for the district is there appointed. Each serves for one year. The directors appoint from among themselves an executive, which meets once a month.

The association will handle live poultry. For some years a turkey pool has been in operation under the supervision of the department of agriculture. This work will now be taken over by the pool. The live poultry business will be developed as market conditions warrant. It is expected that eventually chicken fattening may become a regular feature of the association's marketing program.

Turn over to Page 54

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AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, THREE WEEKS OLD, registered, twenty-five dollars. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 16-2

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, two years, \$60. J. McAllister, Yellow Grass, Sask. 16-2

WANTED—AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, REGIS- tered. W. Wiley, Whitewood, Sask. 16-2

Herefords

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLLED HERE- ford bull, bred by Polled Climax. Price \$75. H. A. Storey, Darlingford, Man. 16-3

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS, SURE breeders, herd accredited. A. G. English, Harding, Man. 14-3

Jerseys

FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, 15 MONTHS OLD, from imported sire. C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 16-3

Red Polls

THE RED POLLS

ESSENTIAL Qualities of Modern Cattle:
Must be consistent milk and butter-fat producers.
Must be economical to feed.
Must be early maturing.
All the above inherent qualities, together with longevity, are embodied in the Modern Red Polled Cattle.
For free booklet describing the breed, write: P. J. HOFFMANN, Secy., Canadian Red Polled Assn., ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLL BULL, 20 months old. Price \$100. Geo. A. Reekie, Lyleton, Man. 15-2

CHOICE REGISTERED RED POLL BULL, yearling, \$60. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 15-2

WANTED—PURE-BRED RED-POLL BULL, 12 months old. L. T. Grue, Hay Lake, Alta. 15-2

Shorthorns

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns—a prize winner and sire of many prize-winning calves, Marquis of Sunrise (150818) four years old, champion Shorthorn bull at Brandon Bull Sale, 1923. His daughters show every sign of being great milkers, of which I have a few for sale, also his sons, Marquis Butterman (177758), a real nice red bull whose dam gave over 12,000 pounds milk in a year; Undine Marquis (177761), another good roan bull, with real good mother. Herd accredited. For further particulars apply to Loftus Johnston, Virden, Man. 15-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ROAN SCOTCH Shorthorn bull, 11 months, Silver Cloud breeding. E. J. Inglis, Rokeby, Sask. 15-2

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, DARK red, five years, milking strain. Sell or exchange. Thurber & Sons, Grenfell, Sask. 15-2

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS, roan, two years old, with papers. For information, write A. Bell, Cedoux, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, red bull, five years; roan, 15 months old. W. W. Moir, Glenide, Sask. 15-3

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

LIVESTOCK

SWINE

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND Yorkshire weaners, \$15. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta. 16-6

Berkshires

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—HERD headed by junior champion, Toronto, boar of immense length, size and smoothness, assisted by splendid Macdonald College boar. January, February, March, April litters, \$15 to \$25 each. Some show stuff. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forty years in business. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 15-2

SELLING—GOOD STRETCHY BERKSHIRES. March and April farrowed, bred from prize-winning stock. If you want show pigs I can supply you. Also unrelated pairs. Registered and express charges prepaid to your station, \$20 and \$25 each. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 15-2

HIGH-VIEW FARM, REGISTERED BERK- shires, choice weanlings, \$12, eight weeks. Percy Armstrong, Fannystelle, Man. 15-2

SELLING—BERKSHIRES, CIRCULAR FREE. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 15-5

Duroc-Jerseys

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS, IM- proved type, \$12, eight weeks old. O. J. Bourassa, Lafleche, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS, young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 10-6

Hampshires

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE WEANLINGS, TEN weeks, with papers, \$11. Mrs. G. Ringle, Benton, Alta. 16-2

Poland-Chinas

I HAVE A FEW GOOD POLAND-CHINA PIGS for sale. H. A. Jensen, Gull Lake, Sask. 16-2

Tamworths

REGISTERED TAMWORTHS, MARCH/FARROW, grand sire imported, \$13 each, including papers. Only good, thrifty individuals sold. Roy Cole, Simpson, Sask. 16-2

TAMWORTH PIGS FROM CHOICE STOCK, grand sire imported, \$15, with papers. S. Knight, Invermay, Sask. 16-2

BACON TYPE TAMWORTHS, \$15, AT EIGHT weeks, papers included. Fred Reeder, Arcola, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH PIGS, three to six months old, either sex, choice stock, prices \$15 to \$35. S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta. 1-4

Yorkshires

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS—CHOICELY BRED, farrowed March 10, March 14, April 4th, either sex, \$10, eight weeks old, papers and crate included. Also Canada field peas, \$3.00 per bushel, sacks included. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Shoemaker, Grand View, Man. 15-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—FROM imported and prize-winning stock, \$15, at eight to ten weeks. H. Thompson, Box 371, Regina, Sask. 14-5

SELECT BACON YORKSHIRES, EIGHT weeks, \$12, including papers. Last year 90% of my pigs graded select. Chas. Irwin, Newdale, Man. 15-2

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, from university prize-winning bacon stock, March pigs, \$10 at eight weeks, papers furnished. Charles W. Johnson, Melval, Sask. 14-3

\$83 SOW, REGINA SALE, RAISING 12 APRIL pigs, eight splendid boars. Make sure of one, \$15, eight weeks, with papers. Money returned immediately if sold out. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 14-3

YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, APRIL FARROW, Brethour breeding, large litters, \$15, at eight weeks, papers included. A. Geo. Bird, Viking, Alta. 16-2

YORKSHIRES—UNIVERSITY BREEDING, bacon type, eight weeks, with papers, \$10. C. J. McLaren, Kandahar, Sask. 16-2

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, both sexes, \$10 each, at eight weeks. Albert Elliott, Lumsden, Sask. 16-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, March litter, \$9.00 each, crates free, papers, \$1.00 extra. R. S. Baird, Sifton, Sask. 15-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, born April 1, \$11 each, at eight weeks. Percy Chambers, Boissevain, Man. 15-3

RIVERDALE "SUPERIOR" BACON TYPE Yorkshire weanlings. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 14-6

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, both sexes, \$10 at eight weeks. Stewart Brown, Mayfield, Man. 14-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT weeks old, \$11 each, papers included. A. W. Cranswick, Moorepark, Man. 15-3

YORKSHIRES, BORN APRIL 15, BACON type, \$10, eight weeks, with papers. John Young, Empress, Alta. 15-3

YORKSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, 12 DOLLARS, papers furnished. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 14-8

WANTED—YORKSHIRE PIGS, SHORT NOSE type. Box 244, Chinook, Alta. 14-6

GOATS

MILK GOATS

The B.C. Goat Breeders' Association is trying to arrange for shipment to the prairies by car load to avoid high express charges. Write for full particulars to Secretary,

GEORGE PILMER
Department of Agriculture
VICTORIA, B.C.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

PRIZE-WINNING STRAINS

Fine type and color. Our rabbits won prizes at Brandon, Man.; Indiana and Colorado State Fairs. All highest grade. Breeding does registered. Foundation stock very important. Three months old stock; pair, \$20; trios, \$33. Mature stock, pairs, \$35; trios, \$52.50. Does bred to finest registered buck, \$22.50. Large stock on hand for immediate shipment.

ROBINHOOD FUR FARMS LTD.
469 INKSTER BLVD., WINNIPEG

PEDIGREE CHINCHILLAS, FROM HIGHEST class imported stock. Bucks, six months old, \$10; bred does, \$20. Booking orders for pairs, two months old, \$12 pair. H. E. Forster, Reulish, Man. 15-2



STOP! It only takes a
minute to read this
The suggestion is worth hundreds
of dollars to you

You're busy! So are we—busy making this section of The Guide such that it will produce still greater results for you. No farmer is too busy to stop to consider a sound method of marketing what he produces, and of saving on his purchases. "Little Guide Ads." have proven worth thousands of dollars to many readers for raising cash from idle equipment, from seed grain, livestock, poultry and farm lands.

But Let the Cold Facts Tell the Story

John L. Major, Stockton, Sask., writes: "So far my last poultry ad. brought me orders totalling \$109—and I expect more yet. Your 'Little Guide Ads.' may be 'little,' but they are powerful in the results they give. They are a heavy dividend-paying investment." Three insertions of the ad. which produced these results cost \$8.16, less the subscription discount.

O. J. Bourassa, La Fleche, Sask., saw an advertisement for cockerels in the January 20 issue of The Guide, and answered it. Here is what he says: "I wrote Mr. Williamson on January 24, wanting to buy two of his cockerels, but was too late. He was sold out."

These letters prove that Guide ads. get results and get them in a hurry. We receive dozens like them. They are our best recommendation for this method of increasing your farm income.

If we can do it for others we can do it for you

What to Advertise in June

June is the month to sell cultivators, tractors and haying equipment. It is also the beginning of the season for advertising harvesting and threshing machinery. By looking through The Farmers' Market Place you will see dozens of other articles which can be successfully advertised at this time of the year. Satisfactory results brought the enormous volume of farmer advertising which The Guide carries—Volume brought the amazing number of buyers. You don't have to wait until next fall to raise cash—Use a "Little Guide Ad." now and send your order today to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous MacIntyre's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent. increase in pups. Can take care of big work horses, oats and cash.

SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM MOST PRO- lific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-5

CANARIES, PARROTS, GOLD FISH, DOGS, kittens, Chinchilla rabbits, Guinea pigs, cages, supplies, remedies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg. 14-5

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-18

FOR SALE—COLLIE PUPS, PARENTS QUICK, intelligent workers, heifers, males, \$5.00; females, \$3.00. F. Suter, Plapot, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—ANGORA RABBITS, \$5.00 PAIR, also common pet rabbits, \$1.00 each. Tom Morrison, Delisle, Sask. 15-2

POULTRY

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—FLOCKS headed by 40-pound American sires, mated to 16-pound and 18-pound hens, eight, \$4.00; Pekin ducks, large, ten, \$1.50. Season and bargain. Eggs from pure-bred Barred Rocks, R. C. White Wyandottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, 15, \$1.50; 60, \$4.00; Single Comb White Leghorns, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 15-3

WRITE NOW FOR MY 14TH ANNUAL CAT- alogue, describing one of Canada's largest poultry breeding farms, and giving useful information on feeding poultry, etc. White Wyandottes and White Leghorns, very vigorous, heavy-laying strains. "It pays to get the best." L. F. Solly, Lakeview Farm, Westholme, B.C. 15-3

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCK HENS, registered and trap-nested records to 254, mated approved pedigree male, records 234, 247, 295 behind him, \$4.00, 15. White Leghorn, egg machines, mated pedigree Mufford male, \$2.50, 15. Syd. Coldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 1-3

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, BARRED Rocks, government approved, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron 300-egg strain, selected winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man. 1-3

HATCHING EGGS—SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds, \$1.50 for 15; British Columbia Wyandottes, egg record 225 to 250, \$3.50 for 15; Martin strain with British Columbia cockerel, \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. J. Elliott, Viscount, Sask. 15-3

AI QUALITY ROCK WYANDOTTE LEGHORN. Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigreed males, \$5.00 to \$8.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100. 10% deposit with order. Catalogue free. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont. 9-1

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00. Toulouse goose eggs, five, \$2.50. Pure-bred Buff Orpington eggs, 15, \$2.00. Chas. Tully, Reburn, Man. 14-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$3.49 setting. Barred Rock eggs, Parks and McNabb strain, \$1.50 setting. A. R. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 15-3

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA AND LIGHT Brahma eggs, from select breeding pens, \$2.00 for 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, 15 cents each. Frank Mulligan, Semans, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED HATCHING EGGS, WHITE Rocks, Single Comb Brown Leghorn and Mahogany Orloffs, 15 eggs, \$1.25. Elmer Sand, Edberg, Alta. 15-3

SELLING—JERSEY BLACK GIANTS EGGS for hatching, \$3.00, 15; \$5.00, 30. Harry Ebbens, Silverton, Man. 15-3

RUSSIAN MAHOGANY ORLOFF HATCHING eggs, \$2.50 setting, splendid layers. Mrs. G. K. Perry, Deloraine, Man. 15-3

PURE-BRED MAHOGANY ORLOFF AND BUFF Orpington hatching eggs, good laying strains, \$2.00 setting. Wm. Brown, Box 47, Tisdale, Sask. 14-3

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, MALES, \$1.25; females, \$1.00. W. E. Kelly, Rosser, Man. 15-2

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont.

Baby Chicks

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY

Baby Chicks from Government-Approved Flocks Hatching Eggs, Custom Hatching, Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Stock. Catalogue Free.

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed pure-bred, record egg-laying strains; 100 per cent. live arrival; immediate delivery. Leghorns, \$18; heavy breeds, \$22 per 100. Healthy, vigorous chicks. Feed supplies, etc.—RELIABLE BIRD CO., 405 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG.

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers, hatched from high-grade, pure-bred flocks, carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now book-keeping order for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—E. S. WILDER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.

CHIX

POULTRY

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY

OUR Quality Canadian Chicks live and grow. Bred from heavy-laying Manitoba farm flocks, culled and government inspected. Also Manitoba-approved flock chicks. Prices right. All leading varieties. Custom Hatching. Catalogue free. Windsor's Hatchery, Myrtle St., Winnipeg

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS—GUILD'S bred-to-lay strain, prepaid, \$25 per 100. May delivery. Albert Manta, Belleplaine, Sask. 12-5

CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, ANCONAS. Barred Rocks. Mating list. Frame, Box 606, Winnipeg 1-5

CHICKS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, TOM Barton 300-egg strain, \$18 per 100, May. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Weyburn, Sask. 15-3

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS—EGGS, FROM HEAVY winter layers, \$1.75 15; \$7.00 100. Larger incubators filled at 5c. an egg. Mrs. Templeton, Balduf, Man. 14-5

S. C. ANCONA EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15. A. J. Pirie, Strathelair, Man. 14-5

Black Langshans

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$2.00 setting. A. Deen, Herschel, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs, cockerels. Earle Fox, Rouleau, Sask. 12-5

Leghorns

326-EGG STRAIN PURITAN LARGE WHITE Leghorns; 330 strain Sheppard's famous mottled Anconas; both strains pure breeds, bred-to-lay, winter layers. Cockerels, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50. Booking hatching eggs, \$2.75 setting; \$6.50 per 100. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man. 14-4

TANCRED-STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, CAR- rying blood 308, 311, 330-egg hens. Sire from \$5.00 egg. Will furnish his pedigree. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15, 95% fertility. W. Cleveland, Milestone, Sask. 14-6

EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE-BRED, DARK Brown Rose Comb Leghorn egg producers, farm range, \$1.50 15; \$8.00 100. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 14-7

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$2.00 15. Chicks, 20c. Pens direct from B.C. pedigree and R.O.P. flocks. E. Howes, Warman, Sask. 14-6

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE- bred White Leghorns, pen headed by big English Leghorns, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Chas. Diehl, Cypress River, Man. 14-3

FERRIS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 300 STRAIN, egg-bred 25 years, egg contest winners. Cockerels from imported eggs, \$5.00; from our Ferris pen, \$1.50, \$2.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 12-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM FERRIS 300-EGG strain White Leghorn cockerels, mated to heavy winter layers, \$2.00, 15; \$7.00, 100. Mrs. Pool, Sidney, Man. 14-5

FERRIS STRAIN PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hatching eggs, \$1.00, 15; \$6.00, 100. Splendid winter layers, large eggs. Geo. Eby, Phippen, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 90% fertile, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100, cases included. C. Schoonover, Hussar, Alta. 14-5

VIGOROUS, LAYING, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn pullets, from Guild's excellent laying strain, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Benton, Pratt, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. Nalra, Glenboro, Man. 14-5

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Barron strain, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. Sam Robinson, Hartney, Man. 14-5

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN HATCHING eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Henry Becker, Vulcan, Alta. 14-4

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.00 per setting. Cockerels, \$1.25 each. D. McLennan, Birtle, Man. 15-3

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, carefully selected, \$1.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 100. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 15-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Sooner, Carnduff, Sask. 12-6

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN, 300-EGG strain. Eggs and baby chicks. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 12-11

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BABY chicks, egg. Mating list. Cockerels, Wetherall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta. 11-8

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, eggs, \$5.00, 100; \$3.00, 50; \$1.25, 15. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 12-6

Minorcas

PURE S. C. B. MINORCA HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00, 15. Government culled hens. Cockerels recommended by Department, Ottawa. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, reduced half price, \$1.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. I. B. Schoemperlen, Strathelair, Man. 14-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$3.50, 30. Government culled hens. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, \$1.50; additional settings, \$1.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 16-2

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask. 14-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED GREENSHIELD-POORMAN White Orpingtons, heaviest laying strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask. 15-3

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. B. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask. 15-3

WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, LAYERS, eggs, 15, \$2.50; 50, \$6.50. William Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 15-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.00, two; \$5.00, young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED GREENSHIELD-POORMAN White Orpington cockerels, beauties, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask. 12-5

PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, BONNIE BRAE bred-to-lay. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15. G. P. White, Rodvers, Sask. 1-4

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15, \$10 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vauxhall, Sask. 1-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, males used from prize winners, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.75. Mrs. Geo. Lawson, Tofield, Alta. 14-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, single comb, winter laying strain, \$1.50 setting, prepaid. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 14-3

Plymouth Rocks

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING eggs—Johnson's strain of Ottawa laying contest fame. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. J. W. Thompson, Russel, B. 15-3

POULTRY

McOPA (REGISTERED) BRED-TO-LAY BAR- red Rocks. Three years in the Provincial Egg-laying Contests, Brandon, winning two firsts, four seconds and one third for yearly work. All males used are from over 200 up to 272-egg hens. Eggs balance of season, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5.00 per 45; special, \$5.00 per 15; clear replaced. We do not pay carriage. 1926 pens are leading for high egg number since January, also have high hen. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 14-5

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM HIGH contest record strains, mated to banded R.O.P. and pedigreed males, direct from winner Manitoba Laying Contest, 1924 and 1925. Balance of season, \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30; \$6.00, 100. Mrs. James Byrnie, Weyburn, Sask. 14-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, Regina, Toronto, Detroit; Lady G. laid 237 eggs ten months, 61 eggs 61 days. Heavy and production combined. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00. Eggs, 20c. each. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 14-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM hens related to my pen at Provincial Egg-laying Contest, 458 eggs to 20th February; also highest individual pullet, \$3.00 and \$3.00 setting. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 14-5

WHITE ROCKS—HATCHING EGGS OF 282- egg strain, mated to cock birds of a high producing flock, from one of the big White Rock breeders in the States, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delia, Alta. 14-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RECORD OF PER- formance winners, \$3.00 15; Manitoba approved flock, \$8.00 100; \$2.00 15. Enquiries invited. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Reston, Man. 10-7

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—HATCHING eggs, from Manitoba approved flock. Matings, \$8.00 per 100. Prices of special matings on request. Mrs. H. W. Belfrey, Melita, Man. 11-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, TWO pens, mated and inspected by Federal Government winter egg producers, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15; \$7.00 and \$8.00 per 100. Hans Christian, Red Willow, Alta. 14-5

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting, 15; \$4.50, 50; \$8.00, 100. Hulled White Sweet Clover, \$5.00, hundred. R.F. Russell, Box 34, Morris, Man. 1-6

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, dark mating, exhibition quality, government inspected, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask. 1-2

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY exhibition hens and E. B. Thompson males: \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10 per 100. Light mating only. Mrs. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 1-6

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, UNI- versity's heaviest laying strains, breeding pens selected by government expert, \$1.50 15; \$7.00 100. C. Genzie, Glidden, Sask. 14-5

PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK HATCH- ing eggs, Manitoba approved flock, 100 for \$8.00, 15 for \$2.00. Watson Crossley, Grand View, Man. 14-5

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM our well-known government approved flock, headed by imported males, \$2.50 per 15; \$4.00 30. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 14-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK hatching eggs, from Manitoba approved flock, good laying strain, \$1.75 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. A. McLardy, Miami, Man. 14-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 209-EGG HENS, mated to brothers of leading pullet provincial contest. Settings, \$2.00; specials, \$5.00. Chicks, 30 cents. Ed. Bennett, Harris, Sask. 14-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM 260-egg strain hens, and cockerels from Guild's 294-egg strain, 15, \$2.00; 100 for \$8.00. Ted Wolf, Stalwart, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PEDIGREED Barred Rocks, records up to 268. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30; \$8.00 120. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 1-6

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, government approved, \$8.00 for 100; \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man. 14-5

EGGS FROM OUR NOTED BRED-TO-LAY prize-winning strain of Barred Rocks, only \$2.50 per 15 eggs. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 14-6

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCKS— Hatching eggs, \$2.00 for 15; \$8.00 100. Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, HEAVY- laying strain, 15, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$7.50. H. Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 14-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS, GUILD'S BRED-TO- lay strain, 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. S. Forrest, Manitou, Man. 14-3

EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15, \$1.75. Government inspected hens, University cockerel. Mrs. C. Webb, Dellale, Sask. 14-5

POULTRY

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY- layers, Manitoba approved flock, \$6.00, 100; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Wm. Minty, Thornhill, Man. 1-4

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM bred-to-lay stock, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Brown, Mayfield, Man. 12-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, setting, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00. E. A. Ward, Vancocoy, Sask. 12-6

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST LAYING EXHIBITION strain, \$2.50 per 15. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man. 1-5

BARRED ROCK EGGS, LAYING AND EXHIBITION strain, \$1.50 per 15. Catherine Sayers, Box 80, Lucky Lake, Sask. 1-5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs, government approved flocks. Catalogue. Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg. 12-5

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM 211 to 278-egg males, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brennan Bros., Didsbury, Alta. 12-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man. 12-5

BARRED ROCKS, 200-300 EGG STRAIN, SAME as my 1925-26 contest pen, \$7.50 and \$5.00 per 15. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 15-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY strain, 17 eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.50. Frank Durick, Estevan, Sask. 15-3

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15. Mrs. Champion, Reburn, Man. 15-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, \$1.00 setting. Hy Lohmann, Bruno, Sask. 14-3

BARRED ROCK SETTING EGGS, \$1.00 FOR 15. Mrs. Hoffman, Borden, Sask. 14-3

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NO LICE, MORE EGGS, WHERE STANFIELD'S Lice-Kill is used. Gets every louse or money refunded. No dusting, dipping or odor. B. Davidson, of Sards, B.C., says: "I find this remedy the best lice kill and preventive I have ever used, and it is so easy to apply." Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

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RED WONDER ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, quality and egg production champions and firsts at Saskatoon, Yorkton, Brandon, eggs, \$2.50, per 15; flock, \$1.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 100. S. Dalen, Marchwell, Sask. 15-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED BRED- to-lay. None better. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Everett Bond, Irricana, Alta. 15-2

PURCHASE RHODE ISLAND HATCHING EGGS where quality counts, two settings, \$5.00. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask. 15-6

PRIZE-WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cocks and cockerels, \$3.00 up. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man. 15-2

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, heavy layers, eggs, 15 for \$1.75. Norman Horning, Maclelin, Sask. 14-3

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE BRED-TO-LAY Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, setting 15, \$1.50. W. Butchart, Plumas, Man. 14-3

EXHIBITION ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds. Eggs, \$1.50 setting. James McIntire, Monitor, Alta. 14-3

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Coates, Glenboro, Man. 12-5

R. C. RED EGGS FROM A WINTER-LAYING flock, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 1-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY, eggs, \$1.50 per setting. George E. Cook, Conquest, Sask. 15-2

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY- laying stock, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50 setting. Crooks, Letellier, Man. 15-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Laying strain. R. Fillard, Lebrat, Sask. 16-3

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15, laying strain. A. Smith, McLean, Sask. 15-2

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PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, sired by first prize toms, 30 cents each. After 20th May, 12 for \$2.00. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 15-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, PRIZE- winning stock, nine, \$2.75. A. Major, Willows, Sask. 14-8

POULTRY

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50 per setting of nine. J. G. Nickol, Outlook, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS EGGS, 25c. EACH. W. Dodsworth, Nokomis, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs, 25c. each. Brian Edmundson, Birtle, Man. 14-3

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, 25c. EACH. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask. 14-5

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dottes, from real winter layers, bred for production for years. Used Martin's high-record males last year. This year B. C. pedigreed males. Buy the best. Reduced prices, \$2.50, 30; \$6.00, 100. Order from this ad. W. H. Tobbs, Aldrie, Alta. 14-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dan's records 200 to 267; sires, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 20c. per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-8

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte hens, from Martin's high winter-laying stock, mated to cockerels whose sire cost \$35, \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 60, \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 1-5

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN'S REGAL- Dorcas White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator hatches, eight cents an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 180, Carlyle, Sask. 1-7

HATCHING EGGS FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, selected stock. Careful packing guaranteed. \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 15-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, from government inspected flock, bred-to-lay, prize-winning strain, \$2.00, 15; \$8.00, 100. H. Elmes, Creelman, Sask. 14-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Martin and University strain, \$1.50 a setting; \$8.00, 100. George Bird, Box 139, Viking, Alta. 1-2

HATCHING EGGS—MARTIN STRAIN WHITE Wyandottes, 15, \$1.50. Everbearing Progressive strawberry plants, \$4.50 100. John Young, Empress, Alta. 14-6

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE WHITE WYAN- dottes hatching eggs, from real laying strain, outstanding matings. Write for mating list. J. Victor Walls, Pipestone, Man. 14-5

MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN- dottes, males used are Martin's own raising. Hatching eggs, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$7.50. John Hiseck, Balduf, Man. 14-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from heavy winter strain, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 14-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, from Government selected hens only, 15 eggs, \$2.00. Fred Reeder, Arcola, Sask. 14-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, heavy-laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. N. W. Thompson, Justice, Man. 14-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING eggs, Martin's strain, Government culled pen \$1.50 per setting. W. Knight, Ogema, Sask. 14-3

JUST \$1.75, 15 PURE-BRED ROSE COMBED White Wyandotte eggs. Annie Young, Bredenbury, Sask. 14-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 30, \$2.50; 100, \$6.50; heavy layers, Guild's strain. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 11-6

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 15-3

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES, 15 EGGS, \$1.50. A. Halse, Kindersley, Sask. 15-3

MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES, \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 14-5

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When buying seed why not get the best? It's good investment to spend 25c extra for seed to get \$2.00 more feed value the following year. Sweet Clover stops soil drifting. Bracken's Arctic will grow on a sand bank, and was bred to stand cold districts. Yellow blossom for steeper slopes, smaller roots and heavy percentage of leafage. Government certificate. Each \$10 per hundred. Common White Blossom, \$8.00.—Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1, 9c.; No. 2, 8c.; Western Rye, guaranteed couch free, 7c. per pound; f.o.b. Guernsey or Watrous, sacks free. All seed government tested. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 1-5

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No. 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples Seven cents pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, HEAVY SEED, high germination, government grade No. 1. Sample free. Price seven cents. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—CLOVER, BROME GRASS, MILLET: government tested. White Blossom sweet clover, 8c. per pound; Brome grass, 7c.; Hog Millet, 4 1/2c. J. H. Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 1-1

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, hand picked in field, free from couch and noxious weeds, prompt delivery, 5c. pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, 93 1/2% GOV-ernment test, No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rodgers, Grayville, Man. 12-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, government tested, seven cents pound, sacked. Samples on request. See what you buy. Jns. A. Alnsle, Roland, Man. 1-5

HOG MILLET, 4 1/2c.; COMMON, 5 1/2c.; BROME grass, 7c.; White Blossom sweet clover, 8c. All government tested. Kenneth Elliott, Carnduff, Sask. 1-1

BROME SEED, GRADE 1, ALSO HALF MIX-ture for pasture, excellent hay. Brome-Sweet Clover. Either kind, 7c. pound, bagged. Neuman Kenyon, R.R. 2, Elm Creek, Man. 1-1

ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT grade No. 2, no primary seeds, 75c. per pound; over 15 pounds, 65c. E. R. Stinson, Elkhorn, Man. 16-2

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 7 1/2c. pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 1-1

WHITE SWEET CLOVER, GOVERNMENT grade No. 1, scarified, sacked, 7c. pound; 1,000-pound orders, 6 1/2c. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 1-1

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED hulled and tested, 98% live seed, unscarified, 8c. pound; scarified, 6c. Sample on request. Bags included. W. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 1-5

BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT tested, 7c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 1-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, SPLENDID SAMPLE, grade one, certificate 55-3493, no primary weed seeds, 95% germination, \$6.00 cwt.; bags 20c. U. B. Ayles, Vonda, Sask. 1-6

SELLING—MEADOW FESCUE, GOVERNMENT tested, grade 1, 94% germination, 15c. per pound, bags included. E. T. M. Carter, Petersburg, Man. 14-3

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SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED and sacked, government grade No. 1, germination 97%, free from couch grass and noxious weeds, six cents a pound. Wm. Lees, Kibbey, Sask. 15-4

SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERN-ment test 1, germination 99%, 8c. pound; 500 pounds, write for price; bags free. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 15-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-ied, cleaned, sacked, 7 1/2c. cents per pound, government tested Number one. George Bruce, Helston, Man. 15-2

ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, \$10 100 POUNDS, scarified. Also nursery stock, Green Hill Nurseries, Dalesboro, Sask. 15-2

SELLING—ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, 11c., bagged, government No. 1, 93% germination, no weeds. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 15-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, GOVERN-ment tested, 7c. pound; over 500, 6 1/2c.; sacks free. Jno. H. Norris, Box 32, Eychrow, Sask. 15-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, PURE, CLEANED and sacked, seven cents pound. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta. 15-3

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government graded, 8c., sacks free. Oscar Landstrom, Govan, Sask. 14-3

MILLET, SIBERIAN, GOVERNMENT TESTED, \$6.00 hundred, bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 14-5

BROME GRASS—GOOD QUALITY SEED FOR sale, nine cents per pound, sacks included. Apply to J. L. Dinsmore, Ingolford, Sask. 14-5

TIMOTHY SEED, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, government tested, grade two, bags included. W. H. Butterfield, McCleary, Man. 14-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, tested, bagged, 6c. pound. Ansley Smith, Carroll, Min. 16-2

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, eight cents per pound. George T. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 16-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, government grade two, living seed, 90% 6 1/2c. cents. Walter Robb, Grand View, Man. 16-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT tested, germination 97%, seven cents pound, sacked. R. Plaster, Lockwood, Sask. 14-3

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET Clover, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 8c. R. Jamieson, Elm Creek, Man. 14-4

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, GOV-ernment tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, selling at 7c. pound. J. F. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 1-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT tested, cleaned and sacked, 6 1/2c. pound. Edwin Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 1-4

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SELLING—No. 1 BROME, 6c. POUND, F.O.B. Willmar or Arcola. W. H. Sellars, Willmar, Sask. 16-5

SEEDS

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BROME GRASS SEED, 7 1/2c. POUND, CLEAN, bags included. Sample on request. R. Ottewill, Arcola, Sask.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED, re-cleaned, sacked, eight cents pound. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 1-5

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SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS, WELL cleaned No. 1 seed, eight cents a pound, bags free. H. Hutchinson, Scott, Sask. 10-4

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, cleaned, scarified, government graded, 9c., cotton sacks free. Fred Nelson, Bridgford, Sask. 14-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-ment germination 94%, scarified, cleaned and sacked, 7 1/2c. Jas. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 1-5

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SELLING—ONE (1) 15-27 CASE TRACTOR; one Fordson; one 10-20 Titan; one two-bottom 12-inch John Deere tractor plow, breaker bottoms; one six-bottom John Deere engine sump, stubble bottoms; two 10-foot double discs, John Deere. For particulars, write Box 94, Brooks, Alta. 15-2

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HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN TREATING this disease. I am the only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Write Dr. Caracallan, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg.

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POSTPAID—STRAWBERRIES, SENATOR Dunlap, dozen, 65c; 100, \$2.50; Everbearing, dozen, 75c; 100, \$5.00. Raspberries, dozen, 75c; 100, \$3.50. Virginia Creeper, 10c. Peonies, red, white, pink, 50c. Write for price list of other nursery stock. Nelson Clark, Treesbank, Man.

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SUNGARI GRAPE SEEDLINGS, 50c. EACH. Special tree collections—Six hardy plums, \$5.00; six hardy crabs or apples, two years, \$5.00 (our selection). One Grus and Tepitz rose, 75c., dark red, double, sure bloomer; one free with each \$5.00. Boughen Nurseries, Valley River, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

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PROTECT YOUR GARDEN WITH HEDGES—lilacs, purple, very hardy, grow ten feet high; 15-inch shrubs, 25, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man.

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RASPBERRIES, HERBERT, HARDY, HEAVY bearers, 50, \$2.00; 100, \$3.50. Sunbeams, 100, \$2.00. Miss Dowse, Rural Route Box 312, Winnipeg.

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RASPBERRIES—ST. REGIS (EVERBEARING), Latham, large, late, 12, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. C. Cunningham, Warren, Man.

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Hens, over 6 lbs. 20c
Hens, 5-6 lbs. 18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs. 15c
Young Roosters, in good condition 14c
All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.

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91-95 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21c; 4-6 lbs., 16-18c
Turkeys, 8-13 lbs. 22-24c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 15-17c
Staggy Chickens 3c per lb. below price quoted.
Crates shipped on request. Prices f.o.b. Winni-
peg, guaranteed until next issue.

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO.
317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Potatoes and Eggs Wanted

Highest market prices paid. Sacks supplied on request at 5c per sack.

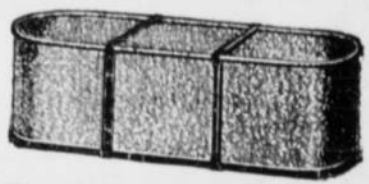
Our shippers receive these good prices:
HENS, over 6 lbs., fat, 19-21c; 5-6 lbs., 15-17c;
4-5 lbs. 14-15c
Roosters 11c
Turkeys, 13-15 lbs., 25-26c; 10-13 lbs., 22-23c
No. 2 and underweight stock, Highest Mar-
ket Prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on
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Premier Produce Co., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg

Live Poultry and Potatoes Wanted

Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 4-6 lbs., 16-18c
Turkeys, 8-13 lbs. 21-24c
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over 16-18c
No. 2 and underweight stock paid for at the
highest market price. Staggy Chickens 3c per
lb. below price quoted. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg,
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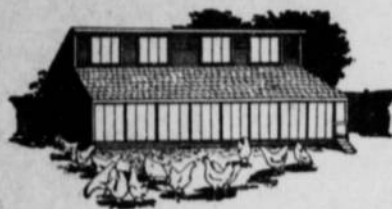
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N. W. KERR, President.

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For a Good Index to Prices—read the *Classified Ads.*

Poultry Pools of the Prairies

Continued from Page 49

The financing of the pool's operations has proved so far to be a simple matter. At present the pool has no bank loans whatever. By making twice-a-month payments, with part of the value of the eggs held back until the interim and final payments are made, ample funds will, it is expected, be provided for carrying on. By this means the members entirely finance the operations of their pool.

How They Do It in Alberta

In Alberta, as in Saskatchewan, the organized farm women took the initiative in organizing the poultry and egg pool. At the U.F.W.A. convention in January, 1924, a resolution was passed in favor of the idea, and this was later taken to the U.F.A. convention and there also adopted. At the same convention a marketing committee was appointed to survey the field of marketing effort and later the members of this committee became the provisional directors of the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers Ltd., except that one member resigned and was succeeded by a representative of the U.F.W.A.

There were only a few local egg circles in the province prior to the advent of the pool. No marketing associations exclusively for poultry existed. Some co-operatives handled poultry as a side line. The pool, there-

fore, found the field practically free for its operations.

The contract used by the association is a five-year one, terminating in 1929. It exempts poultry and eggs required for the producer's own family, breeding poultry and eggs for hatching. Some of the local associations grade eggs for local demand. The pool board has passed a resolution allowing members to sell outside the pool providing they sell only to bona fide consumers. Most of the contracts were solicited by producers and the machinery of the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. was extensively used. At the beginning of the present year an allowance of 50 cents per contract was made, and this policy is still in force.

The organization policy of the pool is to urge the formation of local poultry pool associations at all shipping points. A large number of these locals have been formed and the objective is to form as many as possible this year. The local appoints its own shipping agent and handles all matters of local interest.

Utilizes Alberta Marketing Service

The pool is at present working in agreement with the provincial government whereby it is using the Provincial Marketing Service as its sales agent. This service has been in operation for many years, and to it any farmer can ship eggs to be sold for him. It operates candling stations at Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, and to these points all the pool eggs are shipped. When the eggs are received and candled the marketing service makes an advance of 80 per cent. of the market price. The returns are made direct by the marketing service to the shipper, whether he be an individual member or the local shipping agent. When small lots are made up and forwarded by a local agent the egg-case plan is used. When the returns for such shipments come the agent deducts the express and other charges pro rata from each producer's share and gives him the balance. A final payment will be made at the end of the pool period.

It is in the use of the Poultry Marketing Service of the provincial government that the Alberta plan differs most widely from that adopted in the other two provinces. Prior to the establishment of this connection it was a matter of debate whether the pool would take over the machinery of the marketing service or simply market its eggs through it. It was finally decided, for the present at least, to adopt the latter plan.

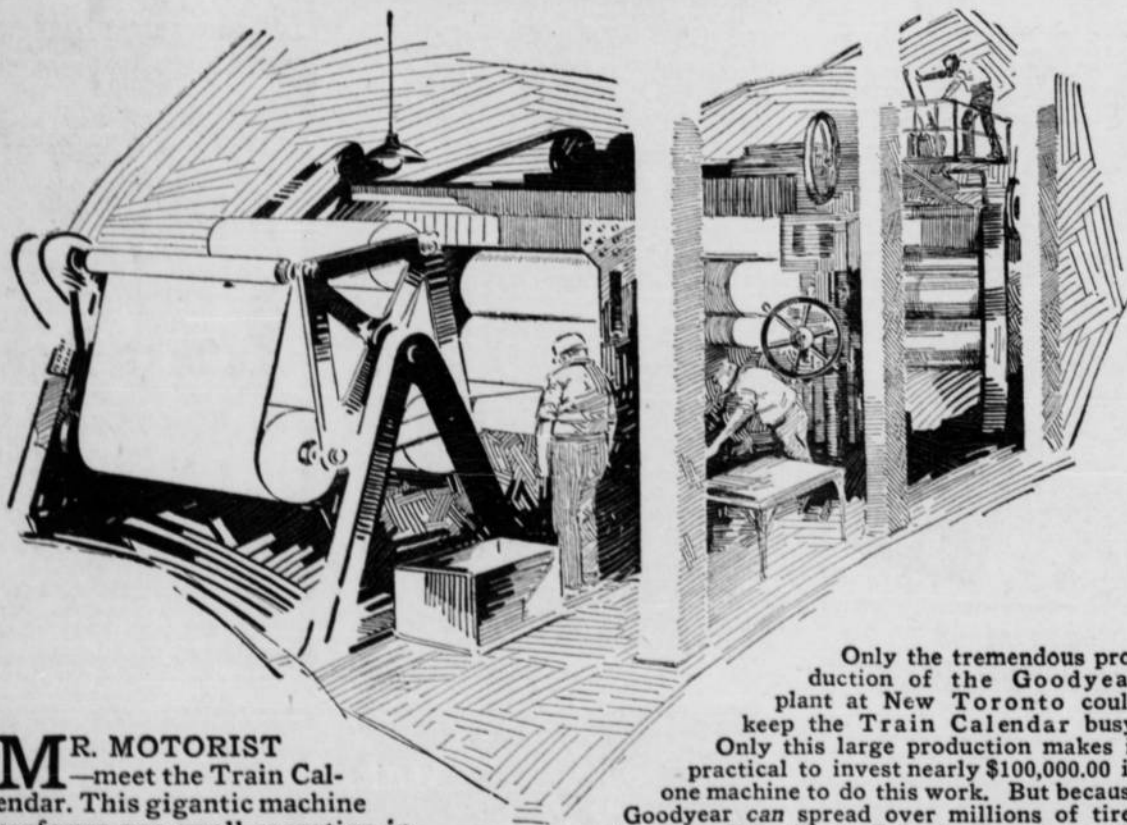
Election of Directors

For the purposes of the organization the province is divided into seven districts. In each district 10 delegates are elected by post card ballot and serve for one year. These delegates attend the annual meeting of the organization and discuss and decide on the policies of the organization. Immediately after the annual meeting the delegates of each district meet and appoint a director for that district. The permanent board elected in September, last year, is holding office until the annual convention in March, 1927.

The pool is handling dressed poultry as well as eggs. Some of it will be handled at the receiving plants. Arrangements will be made for co-operative poultry days when dressed poultry will be delivered to local stations. Live poultry cars will be scheduled to pick up fowls during the culling season. This branch of the work will also be looked after by the provincial Marketing Service.

Active operations were begun on November 9, 1925. Mrs. E. T. Wyman efficiently discharged the duties of secretary-treasurer until May 1, when a re-organization of the board took place. On that date the head office of the pool was moved from Calgary to Edmonton, where it now occupies quarters in the building used by the Edmonton branch of the Marketing Service. The executive is now constituted as follows: Chairman, H. C. McDaniel; vice-chairmen, P. J. Engenauer and Mrs. E. T. Wyman; secretary-treasurer, D. M. Malin.

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GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Wheat Seeding Earlier this Year

germs on the surface of the meat are destroyed. When the meat is removed the liquid cools into, a rubbery substance which will stand considerable usage without rupturing. The meat is therefore encased in an air-tight skin within which no germs remain. To remove the film, an incision is made and it will then peel off. The cost for a quarter of beef is given at 60 cents, which could be reduced to 18 cents by melting down the skins and using them over again.

Canadian Fall Wheat Situation

The first report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the year deals with the fall wheat situation. It is estimated that 108,800 acres or 13 per cent. has been winter-killed, leaving the area to be harvested for all Canada at 753,073 acres. Last year only 4 per cent. was winter-killed. The average proportion of winter-killing for the last 10 years is 13 per cent. In Alberta the loss is placed at 10 per cent. leaving 39,676 acres.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of market, May 10.

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.	155½	1 N.W.C.	192½
2 Nor.	150½	2 C.W.	188½
3 Nor.	145½	3 C.W.	174½
4 Nor.	139½	Rejected	164½
5 Nor.	126½		
6 Nor.	113½	2 C.W.	Rye 86
Feed	97½		
1 Durum.	148		
2 Durum.	147		
Oats		Futures	
2 C.W.	50½	May wheat	153½
3 C.W.	46½	July wheat	152½
Ex. 1 feed	46½	Oct. wheat	134½
1 Feed	43½	May oats	48½
Feed.	41½	July oats	48½
		Oct. oats	47½
		May barley	62½
		July barley	63½
		Oct. barley	61½
		May flax	192½
		July flax	195½
		Oct. flax	200
3 C.W.	62½	May rye	86
4 C.W.	59½	July rye	88½
Rejected.	57½	Oct. rye	87
Feed.	56½		
Barley			

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.64½; No. 1 northern, \$1.58½ to \$1.59½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.62½; No. 2 northern, \$1.55½ to \$1.56½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.50½ to \$1.59½; No. 3 northern, \$1.40½ to \$1.52½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.37½ to \$1.40½; No. 1 durum, \$1.34½ to \$1.36½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.36½ to \$1.39½; No. 2 durum, \$1.33½ to \$1.35½; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.33½ to \$1.36½; No. 3 durum, \$1.30½ to \$1.32½. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 64c to 67c. Oats—No. 3 white, 38½c to 38½c. Barley, 65c to 66c. Rye—No. 2, 80½c to 85½c. Flax, \$2.27 to \$2.30.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed May 8 as follows
May 3d higher at 11s 11d; July 3d higher at 11s 7d
for 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds
quoted 1c lower at \$4.82½. Worked out in bushels
and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was:
May, \$1.724; July, \$1.674.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

May 10, 1926

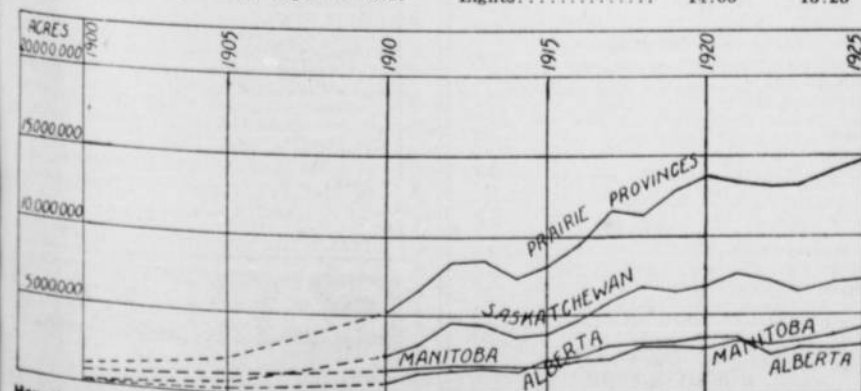
	Winnipeg	Calgary
Steers:		
Choice.....	\$6.75-\$7.25	\$6.00-\$6.25
Fair to good.....	6.00- 6.50	5.00- 5.75
Medium.....	5.50- 5.75	4.00- 5.00
Common.....	4.50- 5.25	3.50- 4.00
Choice feeders.....	5.50- 6.00	5.00- 5.50
Fair to good.....	4.75- 5.25	4.50- 4.75
Choice stockers.....	5.00- 5.50	4.75- 5.25
Fair to good.....	3.75- 4.75	3.75- 4.65
Heifers:		
Choice butcher.....	6.25- 6.75	5.25- 5.75
Fair to good.....	5.00- 6.00	4.25- 5.00
Choice stockers.....	4.00- 4.25	2.75- 3.25
Fair to good.....	3.00- 3.75	2.00- 2.50
Cows:		
Choice butcher.....	5.25- 5.50	4.25- 4.75
Fair to good.....	4.00- 5.00	3.50- 4.00
Canners and cutters.....	2.00- 3.00	1.75- 2.25
Calves:		
Choice.....	8.00-10.50	9.00-11.00
Good.....	6.00- 7.50	6.00- 8.00
Common.....	3.00- 5.00	4.00- 5.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good.....	6.00- 9.00	6.00- 9.00
Lambs:		
Fair to good.....	11.00-13.50	10.00-12.00
Hogs:		
Selects.....	\$14.30	\$14.57½
Thick smooths.....	13.00	13.25
Heavies.....	12.00	12.25
Lights.....	14.00	13.25

Flour Consumption Decreasing

It is estimated that in the United States the consumption of flour per person is now 16 per cent. below pre war years, and 24 per cent. below what it was in 1879. Since 1921, the per capita consumption has remained about the same. Among the reasons cited are the drift of population to the cities, the substitution of more expensive foods for flour, the rise of the commercial bread baking industry and the possibly continuing effect of the war-time restrictions on wheat consumption.

New Meat Preserving Method

The Federal Dairy and Cold Storage Branch describes a new process for preserving fresh meat for export, discovered by a South African. A special liquid, the composition of which is being kept strictly secret, is prepared and into it the carcass or any part of it is dipped. The temperature of the liquid is kept very high so that



How the Acreage Sown to Coarse Grains has Increased in the Prairie Provinces since 1900

During the past 25 years the acreage of coarse grains in the three prairie provinces has followed closely the acreage sown to wheat. In 1900 the comparative figures were wheat, 2,495,466 acres, coarse grains (oats, barley, flax and rye) 1,013,954 acres. In 1925 they were 20,942,590 and 14,730,670 acres respectively. Since 1918 Saskatchewan has sown around 5,000,000 acres of oats annually. Alberta has practically gone out of flax, last year only 5,000 acres being planted. In Manitoba the acreage sown to barley was 1,874,349 or more than that of the other two provinces combined.

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PEP's a treat of health! Serve it every day. Your grocer has PEP. Made by Kellogg in London.

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Surprise the kiddies with Goldilocks and Three Bears. Made of cloth. Beautifully colored. 12" to 15" high. The top of a Kellogg's PEP package and 10c for any one. Four tops and 30c for all four. Fill out form 1 low.

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Enclosed find.....toys and
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Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.

(cross off dolls not wanted)

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"TEA AS IT SHOULD BE" Z.93

Has New Hair

Kotalko Did It

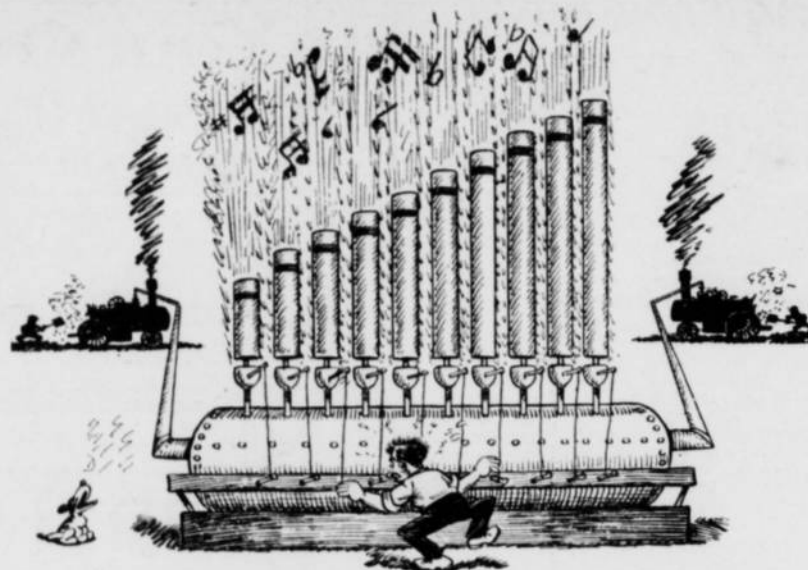
"I had been losing my hair gradually for a long time. At last I became almost completely bald, with hardly a hair on my head. 'This small photograph is taken from a football group, and can be verified by any number of people who know just how I looked when bald. The larger photo shows my appearance after using Kotalko.'"

This verified statement is by Jack Evans, well-known athlete. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff, or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. KOTALKO is sold by busy drug gists everywhere.

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To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's, women's and children's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes. Use coupon or write to KOTALCO, E193, Station L, New York

Please send me Free Box of Kotalko.
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Address _____



Knowitall's Steam Speeder-up of Seeding Operations

Mr. C. I. Knowitall, Industrial Efficiency Expert, whose Hydraulic Wool Cleanser and Shrink Reducer has revolutionized the sheep industry in the last two weeks, is still pursuing his praiseworthy efforts to introduce more business efficiency into the science and practice of farming. As Honorary Colonel of the Mounted Klities he noticed the marvelous effect of band music in abolishing fatigue among cavalry horses. His enquiring mind at once asked itself the question, "Would music have the same effect on farm horses?" To this his mind answered itself with a decided affirmative. Upon suggesting the idea to his neighbor, who is a retired farmer, he was assured that no farmer could afford to maintain a brass band for the stimulation of his horses without a generous government subsidy. Knowing that new economic policy of the various governments called for rigid economy, and that a subsidy was out of the question, he hit on the idea illustrated above. A steam caliope of enormous dimensions was designed and patented. The steam is supplied by threshing engines and a qualified performer officiates at the keyboard. With our clear western atmosphere Knowitall's Enquiry Bureau reports that one caliope would do for each township. With the horses all stepping along to the tune of a lively fox trot it was estimated that seeding operations would be speeded up 13 1/4 per cent. Two additional economic factors of great importance are advanced by Mr. Knowitall in support of his idea. One is that it will utilize steam engines at a time when they would otherwise be idle, and the other that it will enable us to more fully utilize our enormous coal resources.

SCREENINGS

An old colored janitor's employer asked him why he was sporting around in his Sunday clothes when it wasn't a holiday.

"Well, you see, boss," he replied, "I'm celebratin' my golden wedding."

"But isn't your wife celebrating it with you?"

"Oh, Mandy! She ain't got nothin' to do with it. She's jes' my third wife."

"Since you are discontented, why don't you sell your farm and move to the city?"

"I've heard about them prices for flats," answered Farmer Cornlossel. "I'd rather go on bein' discontented than take a chance on bein' plain desperate."

The old lady was timidly inspecting the stock of spectacles.

"How much are these?" she asked, selecting a pair.

"A dollar and a half, madam."

"And how much without the case?"

"Well, the case makes little difference. Suppose we say \$1.45."

"What? Is the case only worth five cents?"

"Yes, madam," firmly.

"Well, I'm very glad to hear it; it's the case I want."

And, placing a nickel on the counter, the dear old lady took up the case and walked timidly into the street, while the optician gasped for breath.

The statement that one person out of every twelve is working for the government should read: "One person out of every twelve is paid by the government."

Teacher—"Gas is an invisible and intangible element; that is, it can not be seen or felt."

Johnny—"That's funny! I often hear pa say he stepped on it."

He—"How is that back tire on your side, Eunice?"

She (looking over the side of the car)—"Oh, it's all right. It's flat on the bottom, but it's round on the top."

Willie was under orders never to go in swimming. And mother meant to see that he obeyed. So one day she became suspicious.

"Willie, your clothes are wet," she said. "You have been in the water again."

"Yes, mother, I went in to save Charlie Jones."

"My noble darling! Did you jump in after him?"

"No, mother. I jumped in first so as to be there when he fell in."

Rastus—"Ah wants a divorce. Dat woman jes' talk, talk, talk, night an' day. Ah cain't get no rest and dat talk am drivin' me crazy."

Young Lawyer—"What does she talk about?"

Rastus—"She doan' say."

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